

AUDITORS'
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES
OF THE
TOWN OF RANDOLPH,
TOGETHER WITH THE
REPORTS OF THE SELECTMEN,
TREASURER, SCHOOL COMMITTEE, AND
TRUSTEES OF THE STETSON HIGH SCHOOL FUND,
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1860.

RANDOLPH:
SAMUEL P. BROWN, PRINTER.
1860.

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AUDITORS' REPORT.

The Auditors respectfully submit the following report of the Appropriations and Expenditures of the Town for the financial year ending March 1st, 1860.

APPROPRIATIONS BY VOTE OF THE TOWN.

For Schools,	\$6,000 00
Furniture and repairs of School Houses,	800 00
New School House in East Randolph,	5,000 00
Repairs of Highways,	2,000 00
Other Town Expenses,	9,000 00
State tax,	936 00
County tax,	1,978 94
Overlay,	1,071 00
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	\$26,785 94

Received from the State School Fund	\$241 50
“ from the Coddington Fund, viz :	
“ Sales of salt grass, 30 50	} \$120 50
“ Dividend of Randolph Bank Stock, 90 00	

Valuation of Town, May 1st, 1859,	\$2,587,420
Number of Polls,	1,469
Rate of taxation on \$100,	.95
Poll tax,	\$1 50

EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS.

SCHOOL BILLS OF 1858.

Paid R. A. Thayer, teaching in No. 2, 10 weeks,	\$50 00
Isidora Arnold, " No. 1, 13 2-5 weeks,	67 00
Jennette B. Spear, " No. 3, 13 3-5 weeks,	68 00
Rufus Thayer, wood and sawing, in No. 5,	17 50
S. J. Dickerman, teaching in No. 6, 13 3-5 weeks,	68 00
Calvin H. Brown, " No. 7, 3 $\frac{13}{20}$ months,	162 00
W. A. Wilde, 2 months salary, teaching in No. 8,	127 50
" for assistants " " 8,	10 00
Alice English, cleaning house in No. 8,	14 00
Joseph P. Beal, bld'ng fires and sweeping, No. 1,	10 00
	\$594 00—

C. Morton, Jr., screws, hooks and crayons, No. 8,	\$1 42
G. W. Shattuck, furniture, No. 6,	84 46
Cole's Express, carting, No. 6,	7 25
Benjamin Dickerman, fixings, No. 6,	1 20
O. Jones, carting lumber, No. 8,	7 14
E. Wales, for cedar posts, No. 8,	2 25
W. A. Wilde, books and cleaning house, No. 8,	7 44
Cash paid for repairs No. 8, 1858,	60
	\$111 76—

\$705 76

DISTRICT No. 1.

Paid M. E. Belcher, teaching 36 weeks, at \$6 per week,	\$216 00
Cyrus Gordon for care of school house,	5 25
George W. Hollis, for building fires,	9 75
Thomas Dwyer, for sweeping, winter term,	3 25
M. Turner, " 7 weeks,	2 00
Hiram Wales, coal,	18 00
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	2 80
	\$257 05

DISTRICT No. 2.

Paid Mary J. Lewis, teaching 12 weeks at \$6 per week,	\$72 00
Joanna W. Penniman, " 11 " " "	66 00
" " " 13 1-5 weeks at \$6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per week,	85 80
L. Holbrook sweeping, building fires and care of house,	14 00

Paid Jacob Buker, preparing wood.	1 12
Hiram Wales, coal,	9 38
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	1 40
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	\$249 70

DISTRICT No. 3.

Paid R. A. Thayer, teaching 37 1-5 w'ks at \$6 per w'k,	\$223 00
Sarah F. Sawin, " 11 " \$4½ "	49 50
Western Mann, building fires, sweeping, &c.,	13 75
Joshua Spear, wood,	2 00
George Gerald, sawing wood,	50
Hiram Wales, coal,	20 00
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	2 80
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	\$311 55

DISTRICT No. 4.

Paid E. J. Pratt, teaching 36 weeks at \$5 per w'k,	\$180 00
Addie F. A. Mayhew " 23 " " "	115 00
Sarah R. French, " 13 " 6 "	78 00
Emeline Eaton, sweeping and care of house,	1 00
Newland Snell, making fires,	35
John Looby, sweeping and making fires,	8 00
Ezra Whitcomb, making fires and care of house.	11 00
Ephraim Whitcomb, " " " "	1 00
" " sawing and packing wood,	5 75
Hiram Wales, coal,	12 50
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	5 90
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	\$418 50

DISTRICT No. 5.

Paid Isidora Arnold, teaching 23 1-5 w'ks at \$5 per w'k	\$416 00
Ella O. Tower, " 14 " " "	70 00
I. Arnold, care of house, making fires and cleaning,	10 00
Gayton P. Eddy, " " " "	6 00
Rufus Thayer, wood and labor,	14 25
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	\$216 25

DISTRICT No. 6.

Paid Ella O. Tower, teaching 11½ weeks at \$5 per w'k,	\$57 50
Myra V. Clark, " 23 2-5 " 6 "	140 40
Susan J. Dickerman " 26 " 5 "	130 00
Isidora Arnold, " 13 3-5 " 6 "	81 60
Leonard Faunce, care of house and sweeping,	25 00
" " use of pump,	3 00
Asia Mayhew, wood,	1 12
Hiram Wales, coal,	18 75
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	4 48
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	\$461 85

DISTRICT No. 7.

Paid A. M. Thayer, teaching 34 4-5 w'ks at \$6 per w'k,	\$208 70
Nathan B. Blood, care of house and building fires,	6 50
Annie M. Thayer, " and sweeping,	5 00
Ezra Gill, sawing and splitting wood,	2 65
G. W. Abbot, sawing and splitting wood,	1 00
Hiram Wales, wood,	6 50
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	\$230 35

DISTRICT No. 8.

Paid Lydia E. White, teaching 37 1-5 w'ks at \$5 per w'k,	\$186 00
Sarah E. Shankland, " 37 2-5 " 6 "	224 40
H. Maria Roel, " 37 1-5 " 5 "	186 00
Harriet A. Belcher, " 27 4-5 " 5 "	139 00
" " " 11 " 5½ "	60 50
William L. Thompson, teaching for the year ending	
23, 1860,	650 00
Thomas H. Brodrick, cleaning privies,	75
F. E. Wortman, care of house, sweeping and build-	
ing fires, 1 year,	100 00
Hiram Wales, coal,	84 00
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	17 20
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	\$1,647 85

DISTRICT No. 9.

Paid M. F. Vining teaching 35 3-5 weeks at \$5 per w'k,	\$178 00
Lucinda F. Reed, " 37 " 6½ "	240 50

Paid T. F. Currier, teaching for the year ending March 23, 1860,	650 00
Mary E. Lincoln, teaching 13 weeks as assistant, at \$4 per week,	52 00
John W. Hayden, care of house and building fires,	27 50
B. R. Lovering, care of old house, " "	7 50
Jona. S. Belcher, sweeping house and rep'ing blackboard,	47
Alpheus Hunt, putting in coal,	35
Lewis Holbrook, " " and labor,	62
T. Dwight, care of house and cleaning,	87
Hiram Wales, coal,	57 37
" granular fuel, 8 barrels,	2 00
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	10 84
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	\$1,228 02.

DISTRICT No. 10.

Paid J. B. Spear, teaching 37 1-5 weeks at \$5 per wk,	\$186 00
Laura A. Odell, " 39 4-5 " 6 " "	238 80
Wheeler F. Clarke, teaching for the year ending March 23d, 1860,	650 00
Charles Prescott, care of house,	42 25
Catherine Sweeny, cleaning house,	1 00
Hiram Wales, coal,	42 00
H. O. Weld, charcoal,	7 84
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	\$1,167 89
Amount expended for schools,	<hr/>
	\$6,894 77

By appropriation by the town,	\$6,000 00
Received from State School Fund,	241 50
" " Coddington Fund, viz.,	
Salt Grass,	\$30 50
Randolph Bank dividends,	90 00
	} 120 50
Exceeds the appropriation,	532 77
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	\$6,894 77

[There is in this amount, bills (as above) for schools in 1858,	\$594 00
For repairs and furniture of school houses,	111 76
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	\$705 76

REPAIRS AND FURNISHING SCHOOL HOUSES.

DISTRICT No. 1.

Paid J. W. Ingell, repairing stove, &c.,	\$6 51
F. Townsend, ink and crayons,	1 42
R. W. Turner, hard ware and broom,	1 48
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	\$9 41

DISTRICT No. 2.

Paid Lewis Holbrook, labor,	\$7 00
Samuel Baker, books, broom, pail, &c.,	2 19
Charles Foster, painting black-board and glass,	2 00
J. D. F. Lyons, masonry and materials,	32 76
G. W. Shattuck, table, chair, cushion, &c.,	8 62
E. W. Lincoln, metallic figures, blackboard brushes,	9 69
J. W. Ingell, repairing stoves, &c.,	2 65
H. Merritt, repairing chairs and table,	67
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	\$65 58

DISTRICT No. 3.

Paid T. B. Howard, seating chairs and glazing,	\$2 05
Wortman & Wadsworth, brooms, dipper, dust pan &c.	1 68
J. W. Ingell, repairing stove,	6 30
Nathan Hollis, cleaning house,	3 00
F. Townsend, books and crayons.	63
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	\$13 66

DISTRICT No. 4.

Paid Daniel Faxon, brooms, chalk and glazing,	\$2 43
Harvey Merritt, wrench, keys and repairs,	98
Thomas West, brooms and brush,	68
Ephraim Whitcomb, repairing, table, seats, &c.,	7 41
J. L. Brown, painting blackboards,	1 50
J. W. Ingell, grates, linings and setting stoves,	7 50
J. B. Thayer, repairs,	6 50
E. W. Lincoln, book,	10
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	\$27 10

DISTRICT No. 5.

Paid Thomas B. Howard, repairs,	\$1 50
Linus Belcher, repairs,	1 59
John B. Thayer, repairs,	7 00
R. W. Turner, nails, broom and chalk,	1 65
Isaac Tower, labor, moving furniture ; bucket and chain,	3 60
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	\$15 34
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DISTRICT No. 6.

Paid J. W. Ingell, stove, repairing stove, &c.,	57 89
I. Tower, keys and setting glass,	75
R. Houghton, drawer, lock, &c.,	75
J. L. Brown, setting glass,	1 92
J. L. Brown, painting,	14 33
R. W. Turner, glass and putty,	66
F. Townsend, crayons,	1 52
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	\$77 82
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DISTRICT No. 7.

Paid E. W. Lincoln, broom,	28
F. Townsend, crayons,	38
J. L. Brown, painting blackboard, repairing blinds, &c.	4 67
J. W. Ingell, sundry articles,	50
H. E. Everett, glazing,	50
Harvey Merritt, repairing blinds,	65
R. W. Turner, hardware and glass,	54
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	\$7 52
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DISTRICT No. 8.

Paid Wortman & Wadsworth, stove, repairs, chain, call-	
bells, feather duster, &c.,	\$30 19
J. L. Brown, painting and glazing,	3 20
Linus Belcher, repairs,	7 81
R. W. Turner, hardware for repairs,	34 61
B. Dickerman, Jr., thermometers and stationery,	4 87
C. Morton, Jr., chairs,	84

Paid G. & C. Merriam, dictionary,	4 50
F. Townsend, crayons, registers, apparatus, &c.	15 30
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	\$101 32

DISTRICT No. 9.

Paid J. L. Ross for Furniture,	\$286 00
J. W. Ingell, stoves, repairs on stoves, and sundry articles,	49 46
G. W. Shattuck, settees, chairs and cushions,	16 52
Cole's Express, carting furniture,	15 75
S. L. White, " chairs,	25
G. & C. Merriam, dictionary,	4 50
Massachusetts Bible Society,	1 80
B. K. Flanders, labor, seating house,	12 91
Joseph Whitcomb, Jr., repairing pump,	1 00
Harvey Merritt, repairing table, stove and chairs,	4 14
Oramel White, 1 day to Boston and expense for furniture,	2 50
E. W. Lincoln, crayons,	68
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	\$395 51

DISTRICT No. 10.

Paid Wortman & Wadsworth, chain, dippers, call-bell, coal-hod, &c.,	\$6 94
Cole's Express, carting furniture,	3 75
J. W. Ingell, for stove, repairing stoves, dippers, &c.,	41 96
J. L. Brown, painting,	1 25
B. Dickerman, Jr., crayons, ink and books,	2 89
G. & C. Merriam, for dictionary,	4 50
Linus Belcher, repairs,	20 80
J. B. Thayer, repairs,	18 74
Jefferson Belcher, repairs in 1858,	1 00
J. D. F. Lyons, repairs,	75
J. E. Nash, clock,	5 75
J. L. Ross, furniture,	60 80
C. F. Kimball, carting furniture,	5 50
R. Houghton, for book case and repairing table,	8 00
F. Townsend, for books for desk and crayons,	6 90

Paid G. W. Shattuck, for furniture,	131 87
R. W. Turner, for broom and water pail,	85
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	\$322 25
By appropriation,	\$800 00
Exceeds the appropriation,	235 51
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	\$1,035 51
Amount	<u>\$1,035 51</u>

EXTRA SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Paid Oramel White, 2 days time and expenses to Abington and Braintree, and sundry other times on school business,	\$11 64
F. Townsend, books to Desmond and Eddy children, and stationery for school committee,	2 14
C. O. Rogers, advertising for teachers,	1 50
S. A. Vining, rent of hall, District No. 9,	51 00
C. Morton, Jr., blank books,	42
E. W. Lincoln, school books for Uniach, Alexander, and other children,	5 56
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	\$72 26

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IN EAST RANDOLPH.

Paid B. K. Flanders, bills for building,	\$5,277 50
John Adams, bills for labor and money paid for labor on cellar, &c.,	973 24
For building fence, per order of Selectmen,	88 00
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	\$6,338 74
Amount of appropriation,	\$5,000
Exceeds appropriation,	<u>\$1,338 74</u>

Which amount the Town at a Special Meeting instructed the Selectmen to pay and borrow \$1,250.

Paid Rufus Thayer for land in District No. 5,	\$150 00
Terence Dargan for land in " No. 8,	15 00
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	<u>\$165 00</u>

REPAIRS OF HIGHWAYS.

District No. 1.—THOMAS LITTLEFIELD, Surveyor.

Paid Thomas Littlefield, 18 1-2 days' labor,	\$23 12
“ “ about 19 days' labor, man and team,	49 25
Levi Linfield, labor,	58
Jos. P. Bicknell, 15 day's labor, man and cattle team,	51 30
A. E. Dubois, 11 days' labor,	13 75
Wm. Thompson, 17 days' labor,	21 25
Thomas Wales, 4 days' labor,	5 00
Amos Maxfield, 14 1-5 days' labor,	14 20
John Tuttle, 11 4-5 days labor,	14 75
James Rafferty, 7 3-10 days' labor,	9 12
William Broad, 5 8-10 days' labor,	7 25
Hiram Wales, 1 2-5 day's labor,	1 75
Jas. Wait & Son, sharpening tools,	57
Clifford Keith, 343 loads gravel,	\$15 14
Eleazer Beal, 166 “ “	7 26
Ebenezer Alden, 4 “ “	21
	22 61
	<hr/> \$233 50 <hr/>

District No. 2.—HIRAM BELCHER, Surveyor.

Paid Willard Gay, 5 days' work,	\$5 00
Jacob Buker, 5 days' work,	5 00
Lewis Holbrook, 5 days' work,	6 25
Jeremiah Belcher and boy, 2 days' work,	2 50
Phineas Davis, 3 days' work,	3 75
Benjamin Ford, 15 days' work,	18 75
George Belcher, 1 days' work,	1 25
Seth Gray, 4 days work,	5 00
Charles A. Harris, 13 days' work,	16 25
George Cushing, 16 1-2 days' work,	20 66
Allen Smith, 1 days' work,	1 25
Hiram Belcher, 1 days' work,	1 25
Hiram Belcher, 13 days' work, with 3 cattle team,	52 00
Hiram Belcher, 7 days' work, with 3 cattle team,	23 50

Paid Lewis S. Belcher, 5 days' work, with 3 cattle team,	20 00
William Linfield, 170 loads gravel,	8 50
Jeremiah Belcher, 80 loads gravel,	4 00
Samuel Baker, 90 loads gravel,	5 40
Hiram Belcher, 1 day, horse and cart,	2 00
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	\$202 31
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District No. 3.—GEORGE L. BINNEY, Surveyor.

Paid G. L. Binney, 13 1-2 days, with 2 horses, cart and 2 hands,	64 13
G. L. Binney, 1 day with 2 horses, cart, and 1 hand,	3 50
" " 2 " " 1 " " 2 "	7 50
" " 2½ " labor,	3 13
Loring Binney, 13 days' labor,	16 26
Nathan White, 7½ days with 3 cattle and cart,	30 00
Nathan White, 2 days with oxen and cart,	7 00
Nathan White, for use of plough,	1 50
Joshua Hunt, 2 days with oxen, cart, 2 hands,	9 50
Joshua Spear, 1 day with 3 cattle, cart and hand,	4 25
D. Hunt, 13½ days' labor,	16 63
J. Gerald, 15 days' labor,	18 75
J. Jones, Jr., 6 days' labor,	7 51
Henry Jones, 1 day's labor,	1 25
R. Gorham, 2 days' labor,	2 50
Thomas Reed, picking stones,	1 00
Joseph Talbot and Thomas Jones, labor,	87
J. Gerald's boy, 2 days's labor,	1 00
E. Mann's boy, 2 days' labor,	1 25
J. Niles, use of cart 2 days,	50
Spear and Binney, 44 loads gravel,	2 64
J. Hunt, 29 loads gravel,	1 74
J. Spear, 56 loads gravel,	3 36
Nathan White, drawing scraper,	4 00
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	\$209 77
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District No. 4.—GILMORE WHITE, Surveyor.

Paid Gilmore White 37 1-10 days' labor,	\$47 62
Joseph P. Bicknell, 12 1-4 days' labor, 3 cattle team,	42 75

Paid Thomas West, 20½ days' labor, and cart 4 days,	30 62
Ebenezer Austin, 11½ days' labor,	14 37
Daniel Faxon, 6 days' labor,	7 50
Silas N. Hobart, 10 days' labor,	12 50
Philemon White, 9 days' labor,	11 25
Adoniram Pendergrass, 2 days' labor,	2 50
Nathaniel E. Hobart, 4½ days' labor,	5 62
Cornelius White, 5 days' labor,	6 25
" " boys, labor,	1 26
Madison Hayden, 2 days' labor,	2 50
Owen West, labor,	1 53
Boys, labor,	1 10
O. W. Vinton,	25
Horse and cart,	17
Wait & Sons, sharpening tools,	2 79
E. W. Lincoln, 4 lbs. powder,	1 00
Fuse and use of tools,	1 42
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	\$193 00

District No. 5.—E. V. CLARK, Surveyor.

Paid E. V. Clark, labor,	\$2 25
Clark & Thayer, 17½ days labor, horse, man and cart,	43 75
Lewis Jones. 12½ days' labor,	15 61
J. Bump, man and team 5 days,	12 50
Josiah Holbrook, 1 day's labor,	1 25
Charles Lamb, 5 days' labor,	7 50
Samuel Pierce, 4 days labor,	5 00
Rufus Thayer, ploughing,	75
Rufus Thayer, 190 loads gravel at 5 cents per load,	9 50
Jacob Niles, 45 " " " " " "	2 25
E. W. Wilder, 45 " " " " " "	2 25
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	\$102 61

District No. 6.—CALEB TUCKER, Surveyor.

Paid Caleb Tucker, 12 days' labor,	15 00
" " horse and cart, 9 days,	11 25
" " " " " and hands, 6 days,	15 00
" " " " " boys, 4 days' labor,	1 00

Paid C. E. Tucker, 8 days' labor,	2 00
Isaac Niles, Jr., 14 days' labor,	17 50
J. H. Niles, 14 days' labor,	17 50
Patrick Kiley, 15 days' labor,	18 75
A. F. Jones, horse, cart and hand, 2 days,	5 00
G. L. Binney, drawing scraper and picking stones,	8 00
Jonathan Thayer, horse 1 day,	1 00
J. Niles, horse, cart and hand 1½ day,	3 75
J. Niles, horse, cart and hand 1 day,	1 50
Asa Thayer, 2 days' labor,	2 50
Jonathan Thayer, 92 loads gravel at 3 cents per load,	2 76
J. Niles, 116 " " 4 " "	4 64
J. Mann, Jr., 106 " " 3 " "	3 18
James Blythe, 23 " " 3 " "	69
John Abbott, 25 " " 3 " "	75
Wash'n Thayer, 35 " " 3 " "	1 05
Loring Binney, 25 " " 4 " "	1 00
William Tillson, 7 " " 4 " "	28
Repairing tools,	1 00
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	\$135 10

District No. 7.—F. J. BERNARD, Surveyor.

Paid J. T. Jordan, horse, cart and man 7 days' labor,	\$17 50
J. T. Jordan, horse and cart, 8 days,	10 00
Hiram Belcher, with team and 2 hands, 3½ days' labor,	16 29
Moses W. Whitcomb, horse and cart, 12½ days' labor,	29 66
Moses W. Whitcomb, 1½ days' labor,	2 00
Ezra Gill, 14 3-10 days' labor,	19 05
John A. Blood, 19 days' labor,	25 66
George W. Abbott, 8 3-10 days' labor,	11 07
T. Townsend, 6 1-0 days' labor,	8 13
J. Townsend, 3 days' labor,	4 00
Lewis Holbrook, 9-10 day's labor,	1 20
J. W. Tuesley, 2 days' labor,	2 66
F. J. Bernard, 5 days' labor,	6 66
Salmon Buck, 1 day's labor,	1 33
Elias Miller, 4 days' labor,	5 34
Wales French, 1 7-10 days' work,	2 25
Cornelius Leary, 1 day's work,	1 33
Iron Grate,	3 88
Sharpening pick,	75
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	\$168 76

District No. 8.—JONATHAN WALES, Surveyor.

Paid Nathan White, 3 cattle and 2 carts, 2 1-2 days,	\$10 62
Seth Mann, horse and cart, 7 days,	8 75
Jonathan Wales, horse and cart 38 1-2 days,	48 12
John A. Mann, 7 days' labor,	8 75
Joseph Hunt, 9 days' labor,	11 25
Timothy Martin, 30 1-3 days' labor,	37 92
William Lahey, 7 days' labor,	9 37
John Foley, 12 days' labor,	15 00
Christopher Ward, 21 3-4 days' labor,	27 18
G. Noonan, 21 days' labor,	26 25
William Cunningham, 10 days' labor,	12 50
R. Halpin, 3 days' labor,	3 75
Daniel Gibbons, 4 days' labor,	5 00
Timothy J. Fisher, 3 days' labor,	3 75
Hiram Wales, horse and cart 3 days,	3 75
Atherton Wales, 342 loads gravel,	17 10
Darius Payne, 134 " "	6 70
J. Sullivan, 110 " "	3 30
Patrick Bohan, 43 " "	2 15
J. Blythe, 24 " "	72
Wm. Campbell, sharpening tools,	2 87
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	\$264 80

District No. 9.—H. NEWCOMB, Surveyor.

Paid Zenas French, 7 1-2 days, team,	\$30 00
Zenas French, oxen and hand, ploughing,	50
W. E. Linfield, 3 cattle team, 2 carts, 3 days,	12 00
Samuel Holbrook, 3 cattle team 2 days, and ploughing,	7 50
Moses French, horse, cart and hand,	1 00
J. T. Jordan, horse, cart and hand,	4 50
D. H. Clark, 8 hours labor,	1 00
T. Reed, labor,	50
Richard Barry, labor,	1 25
Jacob Buker, 3 4-10 days' labor,	4 25
Samuel Baker, use of cart and team,	1 62
Willard Gay, 6 hours labor,	75
Isaac Buker, 4 days' labor,	5 00
Rufus Curtis, 14 days 2 1-2 hours labor,	17 81
William Armstrong, labor,	33
Calvin Belcher, labor,	57

Paid L. F. Packard, 1 day's labor,	1 25
Frederick Packard, 1 day's labor,	1 25
Mr. Doyle, 2 1-2 days' labor,	3 12
Alpheus Hunt, 12 days 4 hours labor,	15 50
Henry Newcomb, 25 days' labor,	33 25
Henry Newcomb, labor,	4 25
Alpheus Hunt, labor and use of pick,	2 30
J. A. Blood, labor,	1 33
Elisha Holbrook, 4 days' labor,	5 00
Elisha Holbrook, horse and cart,	2 00
James Curtis, horse 5 1-4 days,	5 25
Salmon Buck, labor,	12
Mr. Holbrook, labor,	15
John Gill, labor,	3 00
W. E. Linfield, man 1 day,	1 25
W. E. Linfield, 28 loads gravel,	1 40
Zenas French, 35 " "	1 40
Zenas French, 21 " and drawing same at 30 c.	6 30
W. W. Linfield, 112 " "	6 72
John Adams, 28 " "	1 40
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	\$184 82

District No. 10.—D. PAYNE, Surveyor.

Paid D. Payne, 9 1-2 days' horse and cart,	\$11 87
D. Payne, 14 1-2 days' labor,	18 12
D. Payne, for 14 dinners furnished hands,	3 50
D. Payne, covering stones for 3 bridges,	3 25
A. A. Payne, 1 day's labor,	1 25
G. F. Gerald, 3 days' labor,	2 49
Ira Taylor, 11 days' labor,	13 75
Timothy Martin, 11½ days' labor,	15 75
Horatio Packard, 8 days' labor,	10 00
Joseph Hunt, 12½ days' labor,	15 62
Dennis Nash, 9 days' labor,	11 25
Timothy Halpin, 12 days' labor,	15 00
Patrick Riley, 11 days' labor,	13 75
Edward Gibson, 13 days' labor,	16 25
Alvin Mann, 9 days' labor, with team,	31 50

Paid Abiel Howard, 7 days' labor, horse, cart and hand,	17 50
Abiel Howard's man, 2½ days, labor,	3 12
William Campbell,	1 05

\$205 02

Of the above amount, \$20 00 was expended on
Bridges.

Whole amount expended for Repairs,	\$1899 69
" unexpended,	100 31
Amount of Appropriation,	<hr/> \$2000 00

NEW ROADS AND EXTRA REPAIRS.

Paid A. Roel, rebuilding Oak street,	\$876 83
A. Faunce, rebuilding Oak street,	29 00
Jackson Belcher, building Alden street, and re- pairs on Union street,	110 00
P. McMahon, stone bounds and labor setting the same on Alden street,	4 38
Eleazer Beal, surveying roads and erecting bounds,	10 25
Daniel Kelleher, labor in erecting bounds,	2 60
Jonathan Wales, bills, grading Samuel Thayer's yard, as per agreement,	51 75
E. Dickerman, for hammered stone for Samuel Thayer's yard,	22 53
Samuel Thayer, labor on do.	7 62
Alfred Roel, labor on do.	3 50
Ephraim Mann, labor on road in front of do.	36 00
Ephraim Mann, labor on road,	2 75
Alfred Roel, labor on sundry roads,	28 59
Salmon Buck, labor on highway,	1 33
Charles Belcher, labor on highway in 1858,	2 49
Hiram Belcher, labor drawing scraper,	12 50
Jackson Belcher, labor on Union street,	4 25
T. McCrea, labor on Main street,	6 00
Robert Pratt, labor on Division street,	8 00

\$1220 37

SNOW BILL.

Paid Charles Belcher, removing snow, 1858,	\$1 00
Charles A. Harris, " " "	3 50
Jackson Belcher, " " "	9 67
Barton Howard, " " "	10 42
Isaac Tower, " " "	3 67
Danforth Clark, " " "	6 25
Eleazer Beal, " " "	3 62
Jonathan Wales, " " "	2 74
	<hr/>
	\$40 87

RAILING ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Paid Charles A. Harris, repairing bridge,	\$3 00
Loud & Rhines, lumber for railing,	4 92
H. Merritt, iron posts, labor, &c.,	6 30
Hiram Belcher, railing on Union street,	62 50
	<hr/>
	\$76 72

PAUPERS IN ALMS HOUSE.

Paid T. H. Brodrick, 48 weeks board of Henry	
Clark,	\$80 00
Wid. Jona. Clark, board and assistance "	20 00
E. A. Allen, medical attendance, "	15 50
Dr. F. Howard, medical attendance, "	3 00
	<hr/>
	\$118 50

Paid T. H. Brodrick, 52 weeks board of Noble Linfield,	86 67	
T. H. Brodrick, 52 weeks board of Polly Copeland,	69 34	
T. H. Brodrick, 52 weeks board of Sarah Crane,	86 67	
T. H. Brodrick, 52 weeks board of Eunice Delano,	\$69 33	
Dr. E. Wales, medical attendance,	25	
	<hr/>	69 58
T. H. Brodrick, board of Susan Pratt,	\$21 00	
S. A. Vining, supplies for " "	4 00	
Dr. E. Wales, medical attendance, "	1 00	
F. Howard, medical attendance, "	3 00	
T. E. Wood, medical attendance, "	7 50	
R. Houghton, coffin and grave clothes, "	6 25	
Seth Mann 2d., cash to Rev. Mr. Wilson, attending funeral,	" 2 00	
J. A. Blood, digging grave,	" 1 25	
	<hr/>	46 00
T. H. Brodrick, 25 weeks board of Sam'l Howard,	41 66	
C. Morton, Jr., clothing and supplies to paupers in Alms House,	28 79	
T. H. Brodrick, coal and wood for paupers,	18 00	
T. H. Brodrick, sewing for paupers,	7 00	
T. H. Brodrick, medicine for paupers,	1 25	
F. Townsend, supplies to paupers in Alms House,	6 80	
	<hr/>	\$580 26
	<hr/>	

PAUPERS OUT OF ALMS HOUSE.

Paid John Jones, house rent for Elias Cole,	\$1 50	
J. Jones, care of E. Cole and wife in sickness,	3 00	
Dr. E. A. Allen, medical attendance,	4 50	
S. H. Morrill, supplies to E. Cole,	4 00	
Wm. Shedd, tolling bell,	50	
A. C. Kimball, digging grave,	1 25	
R. Houghton, coffin and grave clothes for Mrs. Cole,	6 75	
	<hr/>	\$21 50

Paid Mrs. Azel Howard, grave clothes for Sally Burrell,	2 00	
Dr. E. Wales, medical attendance,	7 50	
		9 50
Mrs. Azel Howard, grave clothes for Peter Slone,		1 50
E. A. Allen, medical attendance on Wm. Lyons,	1 50	
Ephraim Mann, wood to do.,	5 50	
		7 00
Hiram Wales, coal to G. L. Daniels,		3 62
City of New Bedford, fare of Mary Reed to Randolph,		1 35
E. Mann, wood to John W. Lyons' family,	5 00	
A. N. Heal, supplies " " "	13 00	
Elisha Mann, 3d, supplies " "	2 00	
		20 00
Charles Belcher, for wood to Mrs. Amanda Lowell,	2 25	
O. H. Leach, supplies, " "	79 50	
B. Dickerman, rent, 1 year, 1858, " "	24 00	
B. Dickerman, rent, 1 year, 1859, " "	24 00	
B. Dickerman, wood, " "	2 00	
Wortman & Wadsworth, stove and fixtures,	12 89	
L. Binney, wood,	1 50	
H. Wales, coal,	7 00	
Dr. F. Howard, medical attendance,	7 25	
Ephraim Mann, wood,	5 00	
		165 39
Paid Loring Binney, wood for Hiram Bagley,	6 00	
John Jones, house rent, " "	12 50	
A. S. Niles, house rent, " "	11 50	
Abraham Jones, house rent, 1858, " "	7 00	
Joshua Spear, wood, " "	4 00	
J. Litchfield, supplies, " "	36 88	
J. Litchfield, supplies, " "	7 50	
I. D. Page, supplies, " "	12 40	
Richard Ford, supplies, " "	13 50	
Dr. E. Wales, medical attendance, " "	1 00	
Dr. E. A. Allen, medical attendance, " "	10 50	
S. H. Morrill, supplies, " "	6 00	
F. Townsend, supplies, " "	2 21	
		130 99

A part of this amount is refunded by the State.

Paid M. L. Eddy, support of E. Holbrook, 1858,	6 50	
“ “ “ “ 1859,	24 00	
C. Morton, Jr., supplies,	11 85	
	<hr/>	42 35

S. H. Morrill, supplies to E. Holbrook		
Jr., family,	23 00	
Eunice Eddy, nursing wife of do.,	2 00	
John Dunton, digging grave,	1 00	
A. Howard, house rent,	10 00	
E. A. Allen, medical attendance,	4 00	
Ephraim Mann, wood,	4 75	
	<hr/>	44 75

Mrs. Elizabeth Lawler, care in sickness of		
Mrs. Frances Holbrook and family,	5 00	
Mrs. Eunice Eddy, care in sickness of do.,	3 00	
Jason Holbrook, 20 mos. house rent to		
March 1, 1860,	40 00	
Rufus Thayer, fire wood,	17 52	
C. Morton, Jr., clothing and bedding,	19 13	
Elisha Mann, 3d, supplies, 1858 and 1859,	46 50	
Francis Townsend, supplies,	32 29	
I. D. Page, supplies,	12 57	
Dr. F. Howard, medical attendance,	3 00	
Dr. E. A. Allen, medical attendance,	11 50	
Mrs. Azel Howard, grave clothes for		
Francis Holbrook in 1858,	2 00	
Ephraim Mann, wood, 1858,	6 00	
Elisha Mann, 3d, supplies,	36 50	
Seth Mann, 2d, supplies,	5 75	
	<hr/>	240 76

Josiah Thayer, support of children of B.		
F. Kennedy, in 1858,	33 00	
Josiah Thayer, support of same in 1859,	53 75	
Josiah Thayer, support of wife and chil-		
dren of B. F. Kennedy,	14 00	
Wm. L. Field, North Bridgewater, for		
Franklin Kennedy,	16 75	
	<hr/>	117 50

Paid Addison Faunce, house rent for Mrs. G.		
W. Kingsbury,	1858,	5 83
Addison Faunce, house rent in 1859,	"	25 00
Abiel Howard, 1 ton of coal,	"	6 75
C. H. Dyer, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of coal,	"	3 38
E. A. Allen, medical attendance,	"	1 00
Seth Mann, 2d, to cash furnished to Mrs.		
Kingsbury,		44 00
H. Wales, coal,		7 25
F. Townsend, for school books,		4 17
		<hr/>
		97 38
L. T. Packard, board'g Wid. Esther Reed,		91 00
T. E. Wood, medical attendance, 1858,		25 00
T. E. Wood, medical attendance, 1859,		30 54
		<hr/>
		146 54
Town of Quincy, for support of Lysander P.		
Holbrook and children,		64 33
John Arnold, support, care and funeral ex-		
penses of Nancy Sylvester, 1858,		33 50
Ralph Houghton, coffin for same,		5 00
		<hr/>
		38 50
Hannah Curtis, for support of Polly Hall		
from May 5, 1858, to March 1, 1860,		95 00
Ralph Houghton, coffin for Atwood Poole,		5 00
Daniel Faxon, for supplies to Widow E.		
Penniman,		43 47
Mary A. Kneeland, nursing,		6 00
Isaac Spear, wood bill,		28 68
Ralph Houghton, coffin, robe and cap,	"	6 75
John A. Blood, digging grave,	"	2 50
		<hr/>
		87 40
Dan'l Faxon, supplies to Wid. E. Hobart,		
Isaac Spear, wood bill	" "	32 41
Dr. T. E. Wood, medical attendance, 1858,		5 99
Dr. T. E. Wood, medical attendance, 1859,		8 57
		<hr/>
		107 12
Daniel Faxon, for supplies to Mrs. J. A.		
Hobart,		45 38
Isaac Spear, wood bill	"	14 25
Dr. T. E. Wood, medical attendance, 1858,		8 12
Mrs. Azel Howard, grave clothes for Mr.		
J. A. Hobart.		1 75
		<hr/>
		69 50

Paid Daniel Faxon, supplies to Jona. Thayer,	3 00	
R. Houghton, coffin for child of do., 1858,	2 50	
R. Houghton, robe and coffin for child of Jona. Thayer in 1860,	4 50	
John A. Blood, digging grave of do.,	1 50	
		<hr/>
		\$11 50
State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, support of Diantha Hobart, Dec. 1, 1858 to Dec. 1, 1859,		208 61
State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, support of Rosina K. Hodge,		15 58
State Lunatic Hospital, Taunton, support of Royal T. Beal,		154 99
Refunded by Joshua Spear, guardian,	\$154 99	

PAUPERS OF OTHER TOWNS.

Ralph Houghton, for coffin and grave clothes for Daniel Hunt of Quincy,	6 50	
Henry D. Holbrook, for expenses attend- ing the death of do.,	6 00	
Wm. Shedd, tolling bell for do.,	50	
John Dunton, digging grave for do.,	1 50	
Thomas Reed, cleaning house at time of death of do.	4 50	
S. H. Morrill, supplies to do.,	4 00	
		<hr/>
		23 00
Mrs. Azel Howard, grave clothes for wife of Chas. Leach of N. Bridgewater,	1 50	
Michael Hand, care of John Battles of North Bridgewater, 1858,	2 00	
		<hr/>
		3 50
O. H. Leach, goods delivered Chas. Buf- fum, of Salem,	7 00	
B. O. Mann, 1 cord wood to do.	6 00	
		<hr/>
		13 00

Paid E. A. Allen, medical attendance to Christiana, wife of J. H. Sloan, Canton,	9 25	
Geo. W. Kehr, board of Christiana Sloan, of Canton,	8 00	
	<hr/>	17 25
E. A. Allen, medical attendance to Mrs. G. W. Thayer, of Braintree,	31 50	
T. E. Wood, medical attendance to Hosea B. Edson and wife,	12 75	
E. W. Lincoln, supplies delivered Hosea B. Edson and wife,	1 36	
H. Wales, coal delivered do.	3 63	
	<hr/>	49 24
Isaac Spear, wood to Mrs. Eliza Orcutt of Abington,	6 25	
Daniel Faxon, supplies " "	1 00	
Seth Mann, 2d, to cash to Mrs. G. Leavitt of Abington, " "	1 00	
I. D. Page, supplies to " "	2 62	
B. O. Mann, supplies and wood " "	6 00	
Elisha Mann, 3d, supplies, " "	5 00	
Seth Mann, 2d, supplies, " "	38	
	<hr/>	22 25
John A. Blood, digging grave for Louisa Vinton and child of Norton, 1858,	2 25	
Isaac Spear, wood to O. W. Vinton, of Norton, 1859,	9 75	
	<hr/>	12 00
Alvin Mann, for wood delivered to Lemuel Raymond, of Middleboro',		6 00
Moses French, for wood delivered Lewis Holbrook, of Stoughton,	2 50	
B. O. Mann, load of wood to David L. Burrill, of Stoughton,	6 00	
	<hr/>	8 50
Thomas N. McCann and family of Nantucket.		
Dr. F. Howard, medical attendance,	12 50	
Hiram Wales, coal,	7 25	
Atherton Wales, wood,	7 50	
F. Townsend, school books,	1 25	
Adoniram Thayer, house rent,	17 50	
C. Morton. Jr., supplies,	75	

Paid Richard Ford, supplies,	27 00	
Ralph Houghton, removing family to Nantucket,	37 90	
Wm. Cole, removing furniture,	1 50	
C. Estabrook, supplies to family of McCann,	4 75	
		<hr/> 117 90
		<hr/> \$272 64

STATE PAUPERS.

Paid T. E. Wood, medical attendance to Anthony Lashua,	11 75	
John Lashua, nursing do.	15 00	
Jacob Whitcomb, family of A. Lashua to Bridgewater,	1 60	
Robert Corthell, supplies for do.	3 13	
E. W. Lincoln, supplies for do.	11 42	
Moses French, wood for do.	6 50	
John A. Blood, supplies for do.	75	
Asa Reed, " "	56	
		<hr/> 50 71
Ralph Houghton, coffin and grave clothes for Bridget O'Niel,	6 25	
Ezekiel French, burial of B. O'Niel, and removal of child to State Almshouse,	5 22	
		<hr/> 11 47
Joshua Spear, wood delivered to Crowd family,	3 25	
N. F. Roel, removing do. to Boston,	5 00	
Dr. F. Howard, medical attendance to do.	9 00	
Richard Ford, supplies for do.,	6 00	
		<hr/> 23 25
E. A. Allen, medical attendance on family of J. Talbot,	2 75	
R. W. Turner, supplies to Daniel Lally in 1858,	1 00	
Ezekiel French, grave clothes for O'Niel child, 1858.	1 00	

Paid H. B. Alden, Jr., 1 day and expense to State Alms House,	3 50	
H. B. Alden, Jr., fares of Mrs. Lane and Shay children to State Alms House,	3 42	
S. Mann 2d, 2 days to State Alms House,	4 00	
S. Mann 2d, cash paid for fares of paupers to State Alms House, and supplies,	10 05	
S. Mann 2d, transient pauper to Alms house,	50	
T. H. Brodrick, 176 meals 142 lodgings to transient paupers,	44 00	
		<hr/> 70 22
		<hr/> \$155 65

FUNERAL EXPENSES.

Paid Ezekiel French, attending 63 funerals and other expenses in 1858,	63 50	
Ezekiel French, attending 81 funerals and other expenses in 1859,	81 66	
Moses French, attending 16 funerals and repair of harness,	17 00	
Walter Cartwright, for repairing harness,	1 43	
Ralph Houghton, making and repairing biers for cemetery,	5 00	
		<hr/> \$168 59

BIGELOW LAW SUIT.

Paid A. L. Cushing, bill of services, &c., in full,	\$33 30	
B. R. Curtis, bill of services, "	400 00	
H. C. Alden, time and expense to Dedham in 1857,	2 50	
		<hr/> \$435 80

MILITARY.

Paid members of the Randolph Light Infantry,	\$360 00
Rent of Armory,	100 00
	<hr/>
	\$460 00

Of this amount, \$440 has been refunded by the State.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Paid members of the Fire King Company,	\$175 05
Hunneman & Co, repairs on engine, in 1858,	227 89
Shelton & Cheever, repairing hose, two bills,	7 38
C. Payson Thayer, steward bill 1858-59,	37 95
H. Wales, coal,	3 75
W. Jacobs, repairs,	5 55
R. W. Turner, bills for oil, &c.,	21 36
Hunneman & Co., for branch pipe,	8 00
Lawrence White, steward bill,	43 49
Lawrence White, sponge, alcohol, tallow and soap,	1 51
Wm. Cole, Jr., drawing engine to Boston, and cart-	
ing hose at sundry times,	17 63
J. L. Brown, setting glass,	34
	<hr/>
	\$549 90

Paid members of the Aquarius Engine Company,	\$194 50
Hunneman & Co., for repairs on engine in 1858,	247 59
Harvey Merritt, for repairs on engine,	5 63
J. H. Whitcomb, neats' foot oil,	10 00
E. F. Lincoln, oil, fluid, &c.,	9 62
G. F. Sargent, steward bill, 1858,	8 00
G. F. Sargent, steward bill, 1859.	8 00
G. M. Lovering, steward bill,	25 25
G. M. Lovering, repairs on house,	1 75
	<hr/>
	\$510 34

Paid members of the Relief Engine Company,	\$192 61
Hunneman & Co., repairs on engine in 1858,	156 60
Shelton & Cheever, hose, 1858,	149 79
O. C. & F. R. R. R. Co., freight on engine and hose carriage in 1858,	7 70
Simeon White, drawing engine to Boston in 1858,	4 50
C. L. White, steward, two bills,	30 94
J. W. Foye, stock, labor &c., repairing engine house,	7 75
	<u>\$549 89</u>
Whole amount paid Fire Department,	<u><u>\$1,610 13</u></u>

ABATEMENTS, REMITTANCES, AND DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

Abatements to Caleb Stevens on Taxes in 1858,	\$35 69
Remittances to Caleb Stevens, on taxes of 1858,	254 12
Discount to H. C. Alden, 1859, at 6 per cent. on \$19,429 68,	1,165 78
Discount to H. C. Alden, 1858, at 4 per cent. on \$2,324 59,	92 98
	<u>1253 76</u>
Abatements to H. C. Alden, Collector,	136 49
Remittances to H. C. Alden, “	141 00
	<u>\$1826 06</u>

TOWN OFFICERS.

Paid H. B. Alden, Jr., services as Selectman,	\$45 00
Do. do., “ “ Overseer of the Poor,	50 00
Do. do., “ “ Assessor,	50 00
Do do., taking census of children,	10 00
	<u>\$155 00</u>

Paid Jacob Whitcomb, as Selectman,	45 00	
Do. do., as Assessor,	50 00	
Do. do., as Overseer of the Poor,	50 00	
Do, do., taking census of children,	10 00	
	<hr/>	155 00
Paid Seth Mann, 2d, as Selectman,	45 00	
Do. do., as Assessor,	50 00	
Do. do., as Overseer of the poor,	50 00	
Do. do., taking census of children,	10 00	
	<hr/>	155 00
Paid Ezekiel French, as Constable, (1858 & 1859),	12 00	
H. C. Alden, licensing 323 dogs,	32 30	
William P. Field, as School Committee, (1858),	50 00	
A. L. Cushing " " "	50 00	
Do. do., " " (1859)	54 00	
Isaac Tower, " " "	51 75	
Oramel White, " " "	89 25	
Eleazer Beal, Town Auditor and distributing reports,	10 00	
Thomas West, " " "	8 00	
Caleb Stevens, collecting taxes, (1858),	165 00	
	<hr/>	\$987 30
	<hr/>	

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

Paid Cole's Express, transporting Acts & Resolves and Old Colony Records, 1858,	\$1 51
John Long, teams at sundry times, and tickets to State paupers to Bridgewater,	4 18
R. W. Turner, stationary and lights for Selectmen's room,	3 35
R. W. Turner, furnishings of Selectmen's room,	2 88
C. Morton, Jr., flannel and tacks, (small pox),	55
T. H. Brodrick, lock and mending bedstead in lockup,	1 90
T. H. Brodrick, building wall at Alms House,	10 00
T. H. Brodrick, ringing bell, care of hall at Town Meetings,	5 00
John L. Brown, glazing and painting at Alms House, 1858,	6 78

Paid S. Mann, 2d, writing deeds, paying for record, postage and expressmen,	3 38
Cole's Express, carting Acts and Resolves,	88
Hiram Wales, wood for Selectmen's room,	6 50
Chas. Estabrook and others, for entertainment to various town officers.	74 50
S. P. Brown, printing and advertising,	206 75
Insurance on school houses Nos. 6, 7 and 9, and Alms house,	131 89
Ezekiel French, distributing envelopes, 1858-59,	4 50
J. G. Pool, obtaining signatures to petitions against annexing Roxbury to Boston, 1858,	3 00
Harvey Merritt, keys to safe,	6 00
C. K. Darling, tax-books and stationery,	17 00
H. B. and H. C. Alden, copying valuations of 5 yrs,	60 00
H. B. Alden, distributing 650 copies of Acts and Resolves,	6 50
H. C. Alden, distributing town reports and as- sisting Auditors,	8 00
H. C. Alden, time and expense to Boston on town business, 2 days,	5 00
H. B. Alden, Jr., perambulating town lines,	6 00
H. B. Alden, Jr., horse and carriage on town business,	10 00
H. B. Alden, Jr., postage and express,	1 75
H. B. Alden, Jr., time and expense to Cap- ton, Stoughton, Braintree, Boston and Nor- ton, on pauper business,	23 00
H. B. Alden, Jr., supplies to transient paupers,	4 25
Seth Mann, 2d, perambulating town lines,	6 00
Seth Mann, 2d, horse and carriage on town business,	15 00
Seth Mann, 2d, time, conveyances, and ex- penses to Stoughton, Canton and Dedham,	10 00
Seth Mann, 2d, time, conveyance and expense to Boston, Braintree, Easton, Norton and Mansfield,	26 75
Jacob Whitcomb, perambulating town lines,	6 00
Jacob Whitcomb, horse and carriage about town on town business,	15 00
Jacob Whitcomb, horse and carriage to Can- ton, Stoughton and Weymouth,	5 50
Jacob Whitcomb, postage and express,	1 50
F. Townsend, school books to indigent children,	4 38

Joshua Warren, removing female in distress,	50
E. A. Allen, balance due in settlement of Liquor Agency,	48 07
Samuel Thayer, removing Liquor to new Agent,	75
	<hr/>
	\$754 50

RECAPITULATION.

Page 4, Expended for Schools,	\$6,894 77
8, Furniture and Repair of School Houses,	1,035 51
11, Extra School Expense, including land for Districts-No. 5 and 8,	237 26
11, New School House in East Randolph,	6,338 74
12, Repairs of Highways,	1,899 69
18, New Roads and Extra Repairs,	1220 37
19, Snow Bill,	40 87
19, Railing and Bridges,	76 72
19, Paupers in the Alms House,	580 26
20, Do. out of " "	1,907 66
24, Do. of other towns,	272 64
26, State Paupers,	155 65
27, Funeral Expenses,	168 59
27, Bigelow Law Suit,	435 80
28, Military,	460 00
28, Fire Department,	1,610 13
29, Abatements, Remittances and Discount on Taxes,	1,826 06
29, Town Officers,	987 30
30, Incidental,	754 50
	<hr/>
	\$26,902 52

ELEAZER BEAL, } *Town.*
 THOMAS WEST, } *Auditors.*

Randolph, March 16, 1860.

Dr.

Town of Randolph in account with H. C. ALDEN, Treasurer.

Cr.

To paying bills approved by the Selectmen,.....	\$26,902 52
“ Town order, No. 3, 1864,.....	2 25
“ Treasury Notes,.....	13,261 25
“ Interest on do., 1858 and 1859,.....	2,279 77
“ County tax,.....	1,978 94
“ State tax,.....	936 00
“ Sexton for returning deaths, and Town Clerk recording births, deaths, and marriages, on \$46.225 57.....	69 95
“ Books, stationery, and postage for Town Clerk and Treasurer,.....	115 56
“ Bill for coffin, (refunded),.....	10 75
“ Overpaid T. Littlefield,.....	5 00
“ Amount endorsed on G. Howard's note,....	1 00
“ Balance,.....	656 00
	3,043 93
	<u>\$49,262 92</u>

* The above balance is composed of the following items :

Due on tax bill of 1858,.....	\$253 04
“ “ 1859,.....	1273 19
Bank stock,.....	600 00
Amount due on notes receivable,.....	114 12
Cash and bills in hands of Treasurer,....	803 58
	<u>\$3,043 93</u>

By balance old account, 1859,.....	\$5,059 47
Received for Treasury Notes issued,.....	14,578 00
of State for military bn'ty & armory rent	865 00
of State for school fund,.....	241 50
for dog fines and licenses,.....	452 00
Circus license,.....	10 00
of guardian of R. T. Beal,.....	154 99
Randolph B'k div'nds Coddington donation.	90 00
B. Dickerman, Jr., Liquor Agent,.....	64 69
G. Howard, on acct Ludden farm,.....	75 00
for sales of salt grass, Coddington donation,	30 50
for sales of coal in District No. 4,.....	50
from town of Braintree, for schooling,....	22 85
“ Abington, do., 18 13 ; N. Br'g'wr, 22 63,	40 76
“ sundry persons, witness fees returned in Bigelow case for non-attendance at court,	5 22
“ sale of effects of Widow E. Penniman.	2 50
“ Quiney, for support of paupers,.....	32 25
“ N. Bridgewater, 46 94 ; Taunton, 6 75 ;	53 69
“ Dartmouth, 17 25 ; Stoughton, 62 08 ;	79 33
“ Abington, 17 25 ; Canton, 9 84.....	27 09
“ Braintree, 100 24 ; Salem, 65 00,.....	165 24
bill of coffin, paid,.....	5 00
from E. A. Allen, error in bill of 1858,...	18 75
Tax bill for 1859-60,.....	26,785 94
E. Beal,.....	78 53
* Bal. of int'st in set'm't with G. Howard Jr.	324 12
	<u>\$49,262 92</u>

* This is a portion of money assessed upon School District No. 8 in 1858, which has remained deposited in Randolph Bank ever since, uncalled for.

E. B.

The subscribers, Auditors of the Town of Randolph for the year 1859-60, have carefully examined the within named accounts of H. C. Alden, Treasurer, and find the same correctly cast and properly vouched with suitable entries.

Town
Auditors.
ELEAZER BEAL,
THOMAS WEST,

Randolph, March 16th, 1860.

The note above, in fine type, signed E. B., refers to the last item but one, in the Treasurer's Account, viz : E. Beal, \$78 53.

Dr.

State of the Treasury, March 1st, 1890.

Cr.

NOTES PAYABLE—		NOTES RECEIVABLE—	
Note No. 27 to Aminabab Thayer,.....	200 00	Randolph Bank Stock,.....	114 12
" " 47 to estate of Ephraim Wales,.....	470 00	Additional value of do.,.....	600 00
" " 55 and 56 to E. N. Holbrook,.....	5000 00	Amount due on tax of 1858,.....	150 00
" " 77 to Susannah Fisher,.....	500 00	" " " 1859,.....	253 04
" " 85 to Maria S. Rogers,.....	310 95	" " " from other towns,.....	1273 19
" " 98 to Beulah Hunt,.....	1000 00	" " " the State,.....	401 88
" " 99 Asa Belcher, 3d.,.....	100 00	" " of liquors on hand,.....	156 00
" " 101 to L. Wentworth,.....	300 00	" " in hands of Treasurer,.....	237 02
" " 102 to Zeno Linfield,.....	700 00	Balance,.....	803 58
" " 107 to C. W. White,.....	558 00		17,599 12
" " 108 to R. T. White,.....	385 00		
" " 110 to Dr. E. Alden,.....	1000 00		
" " 111 to Otis Thayer,.....	500 00		
" " 117, 118, 124, 135, to Randolph Savings B'k.	5750 00		
" " 119 to Martha Brodrick,.....	225 00		
" " 121 to P. McMahon,.....	800 00		
" " 122 to Rufus Thayer,.....	2000 00		
" " 123 to Lucy Kingsbury,.....	400 00		
" " 125 to Joshua Spear,.....	1000 00		
" " 134 to Joshua Hunt,.....	228 00		
Estimated amount of unpaid bills,.....	100 00		
" " " interest,.....	61 00		
	<u>\$21,587 95</u>		<u>\$21,587 95</u>

SELECTMENS' REPORT.

The receipts and expenditures of the town for the year ending March 1st, 1860, and its financial condition at that date, will be seen in the reports of the Auditors and Treasurer upon the preceding pages.

The payments of this year have been large. Besides those for the new school house in East Randolph, (about \$6,700, including furniture,) and those for the ordinary expenses of the year, over \$3100 of last year's claims (which could not then be got in) have been paid. These were in part viz: Interest, \$900; Fire Department, \$800; School Committee and School Department, \$800; Pauper department, \$300.

Disposed to give as complete as could be the precise condition of the treasury, your Selectmen have sought to call in as far as possible all outstanding bills. Two hundred dollars will doubtless be sufficient to pay all the floating claims, including interest on the town debt.

The debt as given by the Treasurer, March 1, 1859, was.....	\$15,802 23
There should be added to it for excess of claims of 1858 over estimate of 1859, paid this year,.....	1,113 00
Deficiency of notes receivable (G. Howard, Jr.) explained below,....	331 88
Actual debt March 1st, 1859,.....	\$17,247 11
Debt as reported March 1st, 1860,.....	17,599 12
Increase of debt,.....	\$352 01

It will appear, therefore, that the debt of the town is nearly \$18,000, and that though payments have been made this year for the new school house in full, for a large amount of old bills and for the ordinary expenses, that the actual debt has increased \$352 only.

The note (G. Howard, Jr.'s) for Ludden farm has to the present time been reported among the assets at \$446. The past payments have this year been endorsed thereon, and a balance of \$114 12 only is found due, or \$331 88 less than in the last report.

According to instructions at the last Annual Meeting, your Selectmen have purchased at the price of \$150 the lot of land on which the school house on North street is located.

HIGHWAYS.

The expenditure on highways has been \$100 less than the appropriation. The roads generally will compare favorably with those of other towns. More labor is sometimes required in particular places than surveyors are inclined to undertake,—as widening, filling, blasting rock, &c. A suggestion is made, that three-fourths of the money raised be apportioned among the surveyors, and the other fourth be expended under the direction of the Selectmen in such places as in their judgment would be expedient. In some towns a like course is pursued.

NEW ROADS.

Oak street, straightened and widened by the County Commissioners, has been worked to conform to their directions, at an expense of \$900. Alden street, laid out by the town, has been built at an expense of \$110.

Owing to requirements for the two roads above-named, very little has been done in railing on the public roads, though there are places which may need it the coming year.

Stone bounds have been placed on some of the town-ways *recently* built, as is required by law. The propriety of authorizing your Selectmen to set bounds on other town-ways is suggested,—(they have no control over highways)—that persons residing thereon may readily know the limits of such ways, and thus avoid encroachments. In the absence of such guides, it sometimes happens that fences are undesignedly constructed within the bounds of such ways, the owners of which would properly consider it a hardship were they required to remove them.

PAUPERS.

The expense is some less this year than in the previous one. It is doubtful whether much diminution in this department, however, can be made from year to year. There are some who are a charge to the town whom it may be better to remove to the Alms house ; it might produce a greater present expense, but in some cases children would be better cared for, places obtained for them, and a future liability of such to become subjects of public charity diminished.

BIGELOW LAW SUIT.

It is generally known that a decision in this case was given by the Court in February last, in favor of the Town, thereby terminating the suit.

The expenses have been,	1858	Report,	\$414 64
	1859	"	101 00
	1860	"	435 80
			<hr/>
			\$951 44
Witness fees returned,			5 22
			<hr/>
Total,			\$946 22

LIQUOR AGENCY.

The agency was changed in September last; the account of the former agent settled, with no balance against the Town. The following is the account under a new arrangement since that time:

BENJAMIN DICKERMAN, JR., AGENT IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TOWN, FROM SEPT.
30, 1859, TO MARCH 8, 1860.

Dr.	To cash received from sales of liquor,	\$511 91	\$511 91
Cr.	By cash paid for liquor,.....	397 22	
"	" " Salary to March 1, 1860,.....	50 00	
"	" " Cash paid to Town Treasurer,...	64 69	\$511 91

AGENCY IN ACCOUNT WITH THE TOWN.

Dr.	To liquor, casks, &c., transfered to agent,	195 32	
	" " Cash paid for liquors,.....	397 22	
	" " " salary of Agent.....	50 00	
	" " Balance—being profits,*.....	106 39	
			\$748 93
Cr.	By sales of liquors,.....	511 91	
	" " liquors, casks, &c. on hand March 8, 1860,.....	237 02	\$748 93
*	The profits are, in cash paid to Town Treasurer,	\$64 69	
	increase in stock on hand,	41 70	\$106 39

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

At the suggestion of members of Engine Companies and others, an article has been inserted in the warrant to see if the town will establish a Fire Department, to be governed according to the provisions of law. The object is to have an organized body which shall have control of engines, repairs and general expenses of the department—composed of persons who will take an interest in the matter and be held responsible for the general management thereof. If this course is adopted a special appropriation by the town will be required, as no expenditure above one hundred dollars, can be incurred in any one year without such appropriation.

TAXES.

Though large have been for the most part promptly paid. Complaints however are made that our taxes are too heavy. Definite appropriations for specific objects so far as they can be made, would tend to an improvement and might decrease the expenditures.

The County tax of the coming year will be considerably increased. To avoid a large tax, it will be necessary to limit the appropriations so far as it shall not conflict with a wise and liberal policy.

HORATIO B. ALDEN, JR.,	} Selectmen of Randolph.
JACOB WHITCOMB,	
SETH MANN, 2d.,	

SCHOOL COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

FOR 1859-60.

In their last Annual Report, your Committee recommended to the town a very considerable change in the system under which our schools were then conducted. This recommendation was made after the most mature deliberation, and careful scrutiny of every objection that could possibly be raised against it. The changes suggested were approved by the town, and the sum of money asked for, to wit: six thousand dollars was appropriated with characteristic liberality. With this appropriation you committee undertook, beside giving increased energy and educational power to all the other schools, to furnish the town with three first class schools, equal to any of our neighboring academies, accessible by every child of suitable age in town.

That our efforts in this regard have been crowned with almost unhopd for success, has been abundantly evidenced to us by the greatly increased interest which parents have manifested in our schools; their warm approval, expressed upon examination days, and the rapid and thorough progress made by the pupils. Under this system your committee have endeavored so to classify the schools in town, that all the primary departments should in the studies therein taught be alike, the text books alike also; and so with the intermediate and grammar departments; the pupil to enter and remain in that department and class most adapted to his qualifications, until by his progress in his studies, promotion to a higher class becomes necessary; and this without any regard to his age. And when he has completed the course

of studies in our schools, required by law and classified by the committee, he will be dismissed from our grammar department to such still higher school, as the liberality of the town shall provide, or his parents can afford for him elsewhere, or into the world to act his part there.

Under this system every scholar moving into our town can readily find his place in some one of our classes, and there with his classmates move steadily on towards the grand object to be accomplished. And so, if any family should move from one to another part of the town, the studies to be pursued by the children will be the same, with no change except of the teacher.

In such schools, each step in the great educational march is a step onward, the difficulties conquered are conquered thoroughly and forever; the scholars continually gaining new strength to overcome new obstacles.

The high road to all worth is straight, broad, and clear, before him; relays of teachers meet him at every mile stone; education lightens his path, science glorifies it; and so he bears himself through to the end, where the world stands ready to throw over his shoulders the mantle of manhood, and receive him as a necessity and an honor.

Parents, in this effort for you and your children's good, in this effort to pour riches into your domestic circles, and through your children the best of all riches into society, will you, can you refuse us your most hearty co-operation? So efficiently can you assist the teacher, that without your aid, he can do comparatively but little. You can visit the schools for a short time, perhaps once a week; for this you will be amply repaid by the smile of pleasure that plays upon and brightens the face of your child during your presence. Mark how hard he studies, how still he is, how erect in his class, how prompt in his answers. To be sure the little fellow finds time in the multiplicity of his studies, to turn his wistful glance towards you for the approving smile, which cannot be withheld. But his lessons are learned better that day, and more joyously than when you were away. The kind word you speak to the teacher when you leave, makes him hopeful and strong; and your children will love and respect him

whom you esteem and respect. Your presence in the more advanced schools exerts the same good influence. No true boy or girl ever lived, who did not like to appear well in the presence of his or her parents. Who then can doubt the power which such visits of the parents give the teacher over the children. There are many other advantages to be derived by the schools from such visits; but they are so obvious as to render details unnecessary. Such can be your schools with the assistance before referred to, under the system upon which they entered at the commencement of the past year. The experience of that year has more fully, if possible, satisfied your committee of the inadequacy of the old district system, in a town like Randolph, to meet the educational requirements of the present day. In further support of the views upon the old district system fully expressed in their last annual report, your committee cannot refrain from adopting as a part of this their present communication, the forcible language of the retiring Secretary of the Board of Education upon this subject.

"I entered," he says, "upon the duties of the office I now hold with some faith in the district system; my observation and experience have destroyed that faith entirely. It is a system admirably calculated to secure poor schools, incompetent teachers, consequent waste of public money, and yet neither committees, nor districts, nor towns be responsible therefor. It is unquestionably true that the best schools are found where the district system does not exist; and the charge, in a few instances made or suggested, that there has been no improvement for twenty-five years, is limited in its origin and in its truthful application to those towns which are divided into districts.

"Whenever a town has established the municipal system, and adhered to it for two years, there has never, within my knowledge, been a serious effort in favor of the restoration of the district system. These facts are so encouraging and so conclusive that they ought without argument, to convince the most sceptical. The great object of the people is the establishment of good schools at the least cost, and they have no interest in the district system when it fails to secure these ends. Practically, the district system denies the value of experience. Each year sees a new prudential committee man, and each term a new teacher. The experience of a year is rendered valueless by the election of

a new committee ; and the teacher labors for a single term, commencing without a knowledge of what the pupils have previously accomplished, and ending without an interest in their future."

A more full enquiry into the matter has satisfied your committee that the objection to the present system arising from the distance the pupil is now obliged to travel in order to attend school is entirely futile. Assuming that no scholars are qualified to attend our Grammar or High schools under twelve or thirteen years of age, the number of such, living more than a mile from the High school located at the Baptist Village, does not exceed thirteen ; while the number living more than two miles from the same school does not exceed five. Of the same class of scholars in the eastern and southeastern sections of the town, but sixteen live more than a mile, and five more than two miles from the new school-house in East Randolph; and of this latter number, a Miss has attended that school regularly and punctually through the last winter ; and yet, in the same section of the town, stout healthy boys, so stout as to defy the efforts of a female teacher to punish them, are thought by their parents to be physically unable to accomplish the same feat. Again, in that section of the town known as the " West Corner," some parents who objected to the present system for the reason above stated, send their children to school as far again from their homes as is that at the Baptist Village. In view of these facts, are not your committee justified in regarding the objection as futile. Besides, from personal enquiries your committee are convinced that the distance is no objection in the minds of many of those who are the travelers. A number of the scholars who have been detained from their schools, for the alleged reason, to wit, the distance, have stated to some one or more of your committee that they wished, or had no objection to attend them, but their parents would not let them. Will parents thus continue to sacrifice the best and dearest interests of their children, through perhaps a very natural love for that which is old, and in some instances, a prudent and wise fear for that which is new ? It is said by some that the abolition of the old district system disturbs the " little democracies" of the Commonwealth. Your committee cannot

believe this phrase is used understandingly. The earlier laws made it the duty of the town to provide for public education, and the school districts, these "little democracies," were not at that time thought of. As early as the year 1683, by chapter 88 of the Colony Laws, the duty of public instruction was imposed upon the towns, as appears by the following section of that chapter.

SEC. 1. "It being one chief project of Satan to keep men from the knowledge of the scriptures as in former times keeping them in unknown tongues, so in these latter times by persuading from the use of tongues, that so at least the true sense and meaning of the original might be clouded and corrupted with false glosses of deceivers; to the end that learning may not be buried in the graves of our forefathers, in church and commonwealth, the Lord assisting our endeavors :

"It is therefore ordered by this court and authority thereof: that every township within this jurisdiction, after the Lord hath increased them to the number of fifty house-holders, shall then forthwith appoint one within their towns to teach all such children as shall resort to him to write and read, whose wages shall be paid either by the parents or masters of such children, or by the inhabitants in general, by way of supply, as the major part of those that order the prudentials of the town shall appoint; provided that those who send their children be not oppressed by paying much more than they can have them taught for in other towns."

Under the Province Laws, so called, the same duty was recognized and enforced as follows :

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that every town within this province, having the number of fifty house-holders or upwards, shall be constantly provided of a school-master to teach children and youth to read and write; and where any town or towns have the number of one hundred families or house-holders, there shall also be a grammar school set up in every such town, and some discreet person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues, procured to such school, every such school-master to be suitably encouraged and paid by the inhabitants. And the selectmen and inhabitants of such towns respectively shall take effectual care, and make due provision for the settlement and maintenance of such school-master and masters.

Province Laws, of 1691, chap. 13th, sec. 4

In 1701, the towns, not school districts, were a second time reminded by our vigilant ancestors of their duty, and their remissness in the discharge of it, by increasing the penalties and at the same time, administering a sharp rebuke for neglect in this regard.

Whereas, it is by law appointed, that every town within this province, having the number of fifty house-holders or upwards shall be constantly provided of a school-master to teach children and youth to read and write, and where any town or towns have the number of one hundred families or house-holders, there shall also be a grammar school set up in every such town, and some discreet person of good conversation, well instructed in the tongues, procured to keep such school, every such school-master to be suitably encouraged and paid by the inhabitants. The observance of which wholesome and necessary law is shamefully neglected by divers towns, and the penalty therefor not required, tending greatly to the nourishment of ignorance and irreligion ; whereof grievous complaint is made. For redress of the same,

Be it enacted and declared by the Lieutenant Governor, Council and Representatives in general court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the penalty or forfeiture for non-observance of the said law shall henceforth be twenty pounds per annum ; and so proportionably for a lesser time that any town shall be without such settled school-master respectively ; to be recovered, paid and employed in manner and to the use as by the law is directed, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Again in 1718 was Puritan blood stirred by laggard towns, (no districts yet) as appears by the following of the Province Laws of that year.

Whereas, notwithstanding the many good and wholesome laws of this province for the encouraging of schools, and the penalty first of ten pounds, and afterwards increased to twenty pounds on such towns as are obliged to have a grammar school master, and neglect the same, yet by sad experience it is found that many towns that not only are obliged by law but very able to support a grammar school, yet choose rather to incur and pay the fine or penalty than maintain a grammar school.

Be it enacted by His Excellency the Governor, Council and

Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same :

That the penalty or forfeiture for non-observance of said law henceforth shall be thirty pounds on every town that shall have the number of one hundred and fifty families, and forty pounds on every town that shall have the number of two hundred families, and so *pro rata* in case the town consist of two hundred and fifty or three hundred families—to be recovered, paid and employed in manner and to the use as by law is directed ; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

It was not till sometime after this, that districts were formed by the towns, through mere prudential considerations, and under circumstances which existed then, but do not in any of our populous towns exist now.

By an Act passed June 25th, 1789, school districts were first organized. The law after requiring towns to provide school-masters, proceeds,—

And whereas by means of the dispersed situation of the inhabitants of several towns and districts in this commonwealth, the children and youth cannot be collected in any one place for their instruction, and it has become expedient that the towns and districts in the circumstances aforesaid should be divided into separate districts for the purpose aforesaid :

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid,—

That the several towns and districts in this commonwealth be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, in town meeting to be called for that purpose, to determine and define the limits of school districts within their towns and districts respectively.

Under the laws districting the towns for school purposes, it was made incumbent upon the districts to furnish the school houses and take the town's money to pay the teachers they hire ; the town still not being relieved of its duty, to provide for the schooling of its youth.

Yet these school districts, “the little democracies” were not made even bodies corporate so that they could sue and be sued, and thus enforce at law the performance of any contract until 1817. Sec. 1, chap. 14, of the laws of that year is as follows :

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the House of Representatives, in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the town,

that each and every school district in this Commonwealth is hereby made a body corporate, so far as to bring and maintain any action on any agreement made with any person or persons for the non-performance thereof, or for any damage done to their school houses, and be liable to have any action brought and maintained against them for the non-performance of any contract by them made.

Even this law it was feared might be so construed as to infringe upon the rights of the town, and be prejudicial to the true policy of a democracy, by erecting within their limits a lesser, and to some extent, independent government; and to meet this apprehended evil, by Chap. 143, sec. 2 of the laws of 1827, the last mentioned law is restricted with the following proviso:

“Provided, that nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any town from carrying into effect the provisions of this act, providing for schools in their corporate capacity and not in school districts, if said town shall so determine.

With all the restrictions and limitations by which they are hedged in by jealous legislators, it will be seen by a glance that these “little democracies” were established in violation of the most familiar principles of Democracy, and can be tolerated only under the plea of dire necessity.

True democracy would seem to require that the town, whose duty it is to see that its youth are instructed, and to whom attaches the curse or blessing of a well educated community within its limits, should neither throw this duty upon different portions of itself, nor delegate away the power to discharge it, and thus establish within its borders conflicting and neutralizing systems of education.

Besides, it is certainly a cardinal principle of democracy that whoever contributes towards the support of our public schools should have a voice in the expenditure of the money so contributed. Under the old district system, what voice had the town in the expenditure of its school appropriations? A district hires the teacher through its prudential committee not chosen or responsible to the town; to be sure the teacher is to be examined and approved by the town school committee before he can enter upon his duties, but who does not know that this infringe-

ment upon the "little democracies" has long ago become a mere matter of form.

In vain can we look for a perfect democracy unless in our towns. They appropriate our school money, and they alone in town meeting assembled should, by their votes, choose the men to expend it, who ought to be responsible directly to their constituents.

If the school districts were all their friends claim them to be as political institutions, still the practical working of the school district system at the present time is such as to require that they should be abolished in most of our towns.

Upon this point Secretary Boutwell, most faithfully studying the whole subject for a number of years, well says :

"District meetings are not generally attended even by a majority of the voters. It therefore happens that it is possible for a minority to elect the officers and control the policy of the district. Hence it is true of nearly every town, that once at least in its history, the organization of a district has been seized by a small number of men who entertained schemes inconsistent with the welfare of the schools. Assembled by concert, in the shades of the evening, in a dimly lighted house, they have proceeded, without serious opposition, to consummate their schemes; and a prudential committee, in their interest, has been elected, who at once makes a contract with a relative, friend or favorite, without regard to the intellectual or moral welfare of the children who are to be members of the school."

Need further be said to show the full wisdom of the town of Randolph in abolishing long ago the old school district system, and cheerfully reassuming the duties which the earlier laws imposed upon it.

During the past year a great additional degree of interest has been manifested in our schools. A larger number of scholars have attended than during the preceding year, and the attendance has been more continuous and punctual. Very many have not been absent from school but a few days during the year, while a number of scholars, whose names appear at the end of this report, have not been absent or tardy once during the same period.

Who can doubt the future of such, any more than they can

doubt the future of those encouraged by their parents to stay from school during an entire term, in defence of "little democracies," or in opposition to an imaginary enemy of some illy understood rights. This interest in our schools, your committee are very happy to state, is not confined to the scholars, nor to any particular locality in town. Parents generally seem to take a much deeper interest in them than formerly. Particularly is this the case at the "West Corner." Winter before the last, your committee were greatly discouraged by the meagre attendance of the children in that vicinity upon school. While a male and female teacher were employed there, the attendance was not sufficient for one school. With the commencement of the present year, however, commenced a very encouraging revival in the matter of education. The one teacher employed as sufficient to teach the combined schools, as they separately appeared the winter previous, was entirely overrun with scholars. The intensity of this interest led your committee for a little time to doubt its permanency; but being soon convinced, a second teacher was engaged, and both schools have been well attended, and are in a very prosperous condition.

In thus referring to the "West Corner," your committee would not seem to be indifferent to nearly the same degree of interest manifested in the school at South Randolph, and in each of the other sections of the town. Your committee, however, very much regret that there are too many boys not qualified to pursue their studies in the grammar schools, who yet are too old to be punished by the female teachers in the intermediate departments. One of these teachers complained to your committee upon the day of the examination of her school, that owing to the turbulence of some of the larger boys, so much of her time was employed in preserving order, she could not devote as much as she could wish to those who needed no punishment; and by the advice of the committee, one large boy was dismissed from the school, to relieve her in this particular. Here the parents of such might be of great assistance to the teacher. Parental discipline could, or should be made to a very considerable degree, a substitute for school-room discipline.

It ought to be no part of the free school system to supply the deficiencies of home government. One parent, with mistaken views in this regard, can injure our schools more than the largest tax-payer in town can benefit them. All should make common cause in this matter, and in every way discourage any attempt to embarrass female teachers, by groundless and annoying complaints, that one boy is whipped, another made to stand in the floor for obstinacy, a third is detained after school hours, a fourth is addressed too sharply by a teacher whose patience is exhausted by the blunders of indifference. Your committee cannot but think that if the same anxious tender care should be exercised with sound discretion at home, there would be but little cause for punishment at school.

The improvement made by the pupils in the regularity and punctuality of their attendance upon our schools, has already been remarked upon by your committee. But still there is a great deficiency in both particulars. With the rich banquet of knowledge daily spread before the youth of the town, it is difficult to conceive any reason sufficient to induce parents to suffer their children for a moment, even, to be detained from this continuous festival. If a child loses a hand or a limb, another can be substituted and the loss remedied, to some extent, by modern science. But yet parents, when their little children are about, become seized with a perfect dread for the gun, the hay-cutting machine, or the tempting ladder. How perfectly inconsistent is this fear with the indifference manifested for the loss of a day at school, which, if often repeated, will certainly be fatal to the child, and which no science can supply, and for which no after resulting misery can atone.

The vital importance of this subject to every good interest in town, must furnish any needed excuse for again appealing to all parents, by the love they bear their offspring, by the duty they owe to the world, by the very religion they profess, to send their children daily and punctually to school.

For a more complete statement of the condition of our Grammar or High schools, the committee refer to the reports of their several teachers hereto appended. Their examinations have fur-

nished the most convincing proof of the wisdom of establishing them, and the greatest satisfaction to all interested.

The intermediate and primary departments have felt their beneficial influence ; the teachers showing a most commendable zeal to bring their pupils up to the new standard of education, and to make them thorough in that knowledge necessary for the next step onward. Thus your committee are gratified in being able to state that all our teachers are working vigorously and harmoniously together, towards the attainment of the one great common object.

In this connection, your committee cannot refrain from expressing great regret that some arrangement should not be made so that the town might derive to a much larger extent, the benefits of the "Stetson School Fund." At the present time, there is not a single branch taught there that is not taught in all our grammar departments. Every class in the one might find its corresponding class in the other school, and this too not only without overtasking the teacher, or embarrassing his labors ; but with a decided advantage to the master by giving him full classes, and to the scholars, by inspiring them with a generous rivalry. By the reports of the teachers before referred to, it will be seen that some of the classes are small, and would not be too large if the corresponding class of the "Stetson High School" were added to it. The "Stetson High School" Fund might, to-day, be appropriated by the town for any other than educational purposes, and the cause of education could receive no possible detriment therefrom. In another point of view, the "Stetson School," though, at present, under the charge of a most excellent teacher, is an absolute injury to the town. A child punished there, or wrecked upon some exposed problem in the sea of mathematics, immediately puts into one of our grammar schools for repairs, while the weak or wounded in the struggle for knowledge constantly going on there, seek shelter under the "Stetson School Funds." Thus pupils are constantly vacillating from one school to the other, injuring both a great deal, and themselves a great deal more.

Your committee believe the remedy for these evils lies within

the reach of the town, and they would respectfully submit that it could be arrived at by a small additional appropriation to the sum donated by the will of Mr. Stetson. Then elevate the studies there, to a higher grade than those taught in our grammar schools; let the higher English branches be pursued, and the classics taught thoroughly. Erect also a Female department in the same school for the more advanced, and provide a female assistant to the head master. In fine, make it what it should be, a "High School." This would require no change of teacher nor more room than is contained within the walls of the present "Stetson Hall." If these few remarks should call the attention of the Town to this subject beneficially, then would the committee feel repaid for any criticisms they may draw upon themselves, by this apparent departure from what some might consider the strict line of their duty.

In their visits upon many of our schools, your committee have noticed that too much attention is paid to mere exercise of memory, and it may be, in some cases, too little to the exercise of the mind, as such. In the study of geography and spelling, the memory, perhaps, more than any other faculty is called into requisition. In mathematics and other kindred studies, the reasoning faculty is more enlisted. When both are unnecessarily called into use, at the same time, each suffers. This truth is perfectly illustrated when a child is called to his recitation, and a question in Colburn's Mental Arithmetic, embracing a number of distinct propositions, is given out. The scholar is first required to repeat the entire question without the aid of the book. This is a simple act of the memory. After this commences the arithmetical sylogism. Soon the memory fails under the effort to reason, and reason falters in its attempt to draw memory along with it. The child, confused in this double task, fails altogether, and becomes disheartened, and perhaps disgraced in school. If the recitation in arithmetic is to strengthen the memory alone, Geography, Spelling, or some similar branch should be substituted; if it is to exercise the reasoning faculties of the pupil, he should recite with the text book in his hand, where no answers

are given. He can then reason much better, not being perplexed by carrying on uselessly two mental operations at the same time. It is not to be expected, nor is it desirable that Colburn's Mental Arithmetic should be committed to memory; it is all sufficient that its problems are understood and solved.

Again, in grammar; no member of a grammar class should be suffered to use an ungrammatical sentence when making any remark, in school or out of school, within the hearing of the teacher. Bad grammar is often the result of bad example, and soon becomes a habit. Here, instant and persistent corrections by the teacher are indispensable. The same remarks are true with regard to faulty pronunciation, and other vulgarisms. All should be corrected by the teacher as soon as they meet the ear, and upon the spot where they occur. •

The appropriations of money for the support of schools is in the hands of the town. The table at the end of this report exhibits the amount of the various appropriations, and the sums expended by your committee. By reference to that table it will be seen that the committee have confined themselves within the sums allowed them. They have been able to employ good teachers, but not in every instance to retain them. We have already lost a very valuable teacher, who leaves us for a salary of \$1000 per annum; but are in hopes of retaining the others, at least for the present. So long, however, as our neighboring towns exceed us in the liberality of their school appropriations, and by the offer of a larger salary entice our teachers from us, we shall be constantly subjected to the great injury resulting from a change of teachers.

The price of everything is regulated by the demand. If we are too poor, as a town, to retain good teachers, it is a misfortune which we must submit to with Christian resignation. If the failure to continue them results from any other cause, it is a disgrace. If we can retain our present excellent teachers by the wages we have given them during the past year, no greater than the last school appropriation will be needed. The sum thus set

aside by the town for the education of its youth has enabled your committee to furnish, during the year, schooling in the

Primary and Intermediate Departments for the space of 38 weeks	
In the Grammar or High Schools,.....	40 “
No. of schools in Summer,.....	20
“ “ “ “ Winter,.....	21
“ “ Teachers employed,.....	22
The sum appropriated by the town for each child between five and fifteen years of age,.....	\$4 81.5
Appropriated last year,.....	4 84
Average appropriation in Norfolk County,.....	7 87
“ through the State,.....	6 34

In some of our schools there is a total deficiency of the necessary apparatus of a school room. In each, there should be either outline maps or globes; in some, sets of geometrical solids, and in all, many of those simple inventions of modern times, so admirably calculated to assist the student in his pursuit of knowledge. Feeling greatly the want of these things, your committee have included them in their table of estimates herewith presented.

Your committee cannot conclude this report without calling the attention of the town to the propriety of having our different school buildings designated by some appropriate names, such as the wisdom and taste of our citizens may suggest. Now that our districts are abolished, there is no concise way of referring to them. At present when speaking of them, we are obliged to recognize districts that do not exist, or indicate them by a description of their locality.

By giving to each a suitable name, this inconvenience can be remedied, and an opportunity given to the town of perpetuating the memory of some important event, or name honored within its limits.

A. LORING CUSHING,	} School Committee.
ORAMEL WHITE,	
ISAAC TOWER,	

Personal.—The undersigned, members of the School Committee, learn with deep regret the determination of their esteemed associate, Oramel White, Esq., not to suffer himself again to be presented for re-election to this board. In parting with him we cannot but look back with pleasure upon the long time he has been with us, assuming cheerfully a great share of the manifold duties of our office; and with sorrow that we and the town are about to lose the benefit of his services.

The duties of a member of the school committee are not light, nor always pleasant; nor even in a pecuniary sense remunerated. But if ever zeal in a noble cause, fidelity and untiring industry in the discharge of imposed duties, can be rewarded by a consciousness of having done to the extent of his ability, and by abundant evidence of resultant good, then must our colleague take with him in his retirement full recompense.

A. LORING CUSHING,
ISAAC TOWER.

TEACHERS' REPORT.

To the School Committee of the Town of Randolph :

Gentlemen,—The following is, I believe, a correct report of the state of the Grammar and High School, in the 9th District, during the year just closing.

I. SCHOOL AT THE OPENING OF THE YEAR.

No. of Scholars,..... 44

At the opening of the term, May, 1859, the school was very chaotic in its character. It was made up of the regular public school, of a private school, and of those who had attended neither. Consequently, it was impossible to so classify the school as to do impartial justice to pupils more advanced, and no injustice to those less advanced, in the several branches.

There were several divisions in Arithmetic. These were reduced to *two*. There were also as many separate divisions in Algebra. These, in like manner, were reduced to *two classes*. Pupils from a number of classes in Latin were put into the *same class*. The same condensation was effected in other departments.

But the scholars felt the want of facilities which could be offered in no other way than by a still more vigorous re-arrangement. In the course of the next term, however, unfinished text books were completed, and other odd ends of the school out-grown, leaving a somewhat more open field of action.

II. DURING THE YEAR.

There have been classes in Astronomy, Higher and Intermediate Geography, and in English Analysis. These studies have been completed.

Composition.—Since May, the members of the school have written 576 compositions. The topics were assigned them.

Declamations.—In the same time, there have been 272 declamations. In addition to these, there have been other general exercises.

III. PRESENT CONDITION OF SCHOOL.

No. Scholars,	54
No. " over fifteen years of age,	30
No. " under twelve,	0

The following is a list of the studies of the present term, and the number of pupils in each division :

THIRD CLASS.

Arithmetic,	17
History,	14
History,	5
Grammar,	18
Reading and Spelling,	18
Latin, (first lessons),	10

SECOND CLASS.

Arithmetic,	10
Arithmetic,	15
Algebra,	19
Grammar,	13
Reading and Spelling,	12
Book Keeping,	12
Latin, (Cæsar),	13

FIRST CLASS.

Geometry,	6
Latin, (Virgil),	3

At the commencement of the present term it was very properly thought by the committee, that the advanced character of the classes and their number demanded more time than could be given by a single teacher ; and Miss M. E. Lincoln was, accordingly, engaged as an assistant teacher. Full justice is now being done the various branches taught, and there can be no necessity, as heretofore, of children leaving to attend schools in other towns. Under the present arrangement one entering the school,

and stopping a certain length of time, can complete a regular course of study.

The committee will allow me to suggest, that the present Grammar and High School is but an experiment, and is being tried with a good deal of hazard. If the standard of the school is kept where it now is by not allowing scholars to pass from a lower to a higher grade till properly qualified, the school may become a flourishing one. If, on the other hand, classes are pressed forward from the lower schools, scholars that are advanced, and now members of the school, will continue, as in past years, to leave town to enjoy privileges that are found in other towns.

During the present term there are in school fourteen distinct classes. There will be no less the coming term. And if any arrangement be made whereby classes are multiplied, by the admission of young scholars, the consequence will be that advanced classes will be curtailed. Any such result would be a positive detriment to the town, and disastrous to the present experiment of High and Grammar Schools.

The above is very respectfully submitted.

T. FLORIAN CURRIER, Teacher.

To the School Committee, &c.

When I took charge of this school one year ago, I divided the classes as equally as possible, giving the assistant one half and retaining the other half myself. The division which was then made has been continued till the present time, and the scholars thereby have enjoyed the privilege of reciting to the same teacher during the entire year. A plan of instruction was at that time formed, the beneficial results of which are becoming every day more apparent; for all educational plans require more or less time for their full development, and a year at least is necessary to thoroughly test any experiment.

While the other studies of the school have not been neglected,

especial attention has been given to Grammar, which we believe can be successfully taught only in schools where the system is permanent. For in acquiring a knowledge of that important science and art, the young mind must be led on slowly, surely, and systematically, and any break in this systematic and progressive course, by a change of method consequent upon a change of teachers, often occasions a loss to the scholar, which it will require months to repair, besides producing a distaste for the study. About half of the scholars under my immediate instruction are now studying grammar, and there are many more in the school qualified to commence the study, but their irregular attendance defeats every attempt that I can make for their improvement. Their parents seem to be utterly ignorant of the principles upon which our public schools are founded, and do not consider that every day their children are absent from school, they receive an irreparable injury themselves, and retard the progress of every scholar in the class of which they are members.

Three scholars in school study Latin with good success, and it is hoped, that before the close of another year, another and a much larger class will be formed. No study can be pursued with more profit than Latin, for it gives the scholar a command of language, which can be attained in no other way, and is of the highest value as a disciplinary study.

We have a class of four in Natural Philosophy, but we labor under a great disadvantage in having no apparatus. We have a class of five in Greenleaf's Algebra, a text book, in which Algebra is made no child's play. My first class in Arithmetic, has used, for a text book, "Farrar's Questions." It contains one thousand arithmetical questions, and is designed as a supplement to the Arithmetics, in common use in our schools. It has not a rule or note in it, but leaves the scholar to his own resources, and tests completely his knowledge of Arithmetic. It is thus eminently practical and fixes the principles firmly in the mind. The class have solved, during the past term, two hundred and thirty of the thousand problems with but little assistance from me.

The reading classes except the first class have been under the

instruction of Miss Belcher, who has also had the classes in Geography and some of the classes in Arithmetic. I would recommend, if proper, that the scholars who shall enter the school in future from the intermediate, be examined in the whole of the Primary Geography, the first ten sections of Colburn's Arithmetic, and in the "Third Reader," and that unless they be familiar with these three books, they be rejected. The school at present, I think, is in good working condition, and if the present system can continue and the same scholars be retained for another year, I have reason to believe that it will become, in fact what it is now in name, a High School.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM L. THOMPSON.

To the Superintending School Committee :

On assuming the charge of the Grammar and High School in District No. 10, I classified the pupils by actual examination, and reserving as many of the more advanced classes as I could possibly hear, consigned the remainder to the charge of Miss Laura A. Odell, Teacher of the Intermediate Department.

Many members of the classes thus assigned to Miss Odell, were, and are, members of the Intermediate School.

The connection then established between the Grammar and Intermediate Schools still subsists, and seems to be necessary in consequence of many pupils in both schools having advanced farther in some studies than in others.

Although, however, it would seem inexpedient at the present moment to sever the connection between the schools, that connection can be severed within the coming year with advantage to both schools.

There are now sent from my room to Miss Odell's, five classes daily, and all of these classes are made up partly of scholars belonging in the Grammar school, and partly of those belonging in the Intermediate.

There are twelve classes that recite to me, and the recitations are so arranged that ten recite daily.

Many of these classes will within six months finish the text books on which they are now engaged. At the opening of the Winter term, classes can be formed in Latin, Geometry and American History.

The classes now in school are as follows:

1 in Latin, containing.....	3 pupils.
1 " French, "	4 "
1 " English Grammar, containing.....	14 "
1 " Reading, Spelling and defining, containing.....	28 "
4 " Arithmetic, containing, (respectively)....	4, 11, 6 and 14 "
3 " Algebra, " "	3, 4 and 9 "
1 " Geography, "	6 "

Most of these classes have been larger. For various reasons the school is smaller now than usual. Chief among these reasons is the preference which many parents entertain for sending their children to schools nearer home, especially during the winter. I am convinced that the children suffer from this practice. There are not in the smaller schools at the West Corner, Tower Hill, and North Street, advanced scholars in sufficient number to give the schools that tone which a school composed entirely of advanced scholars naturally possesses, nor is there the competition and emulation which belongs to a graded and classed school.

During the past year there has, in my opinion, a very great change for the better taken place in the condition of the school in District No. 10. That which has been learned has in general been well learned, and many of the scholars are now learning things entirely new to them, and therefore possessing for them an interest, which they cannot be made to feel in the old studies of which they have become tired.

I would recommend an examination at the beginning of the Winter term of such scholars as desire to enter the school and that none be admitted who cannot read in the 5th Reader and pass examination in Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic as far as fractions.

In reference to the arrangement of the school for the Summer and Fall terms, I would recommend that *all* pupils, now attend-

ing any of the smaller schools, from which the Grammar School in District No. 10, receives scholars, and qualified to enter classes actually existing in that school, should be sent to it, and that scholars not so qualified should remain in the schools which they are or may have been attending.

This I recommend in order that the number of classes may not be increased, it being the number of classes and not of scholars which makes work.

All which is respectfully submitted.

WHEELER F. CLARKE.

No. of District.	Term.	Names of Teachers.	No. Scholars attending school.	Average attendance.	Per cent. of attendance.	No. attending over 1½ yrs age.	No. attending under 5 years age.	No. scholars who have not been absent.
I.	Summer,..... Winter,.....	<i>Primary and intermediate Departments combined.</i> Mary E. Belcher, Same Teacher,	65 44	48 33	.74 .70	0 0	0 0	7 3
II.	Summer,..... Winter,.....	<i>Primary and intermediate Departments combined.</i> Mary Lewis, Joannah W. Penniman,	70 62	58 51	.80 .82	0 3	6 4	4 10
III.	Summer,..... Winter,.....	<i>Primary and intermediate Departments combined.</i> Rachel A. Thayer, Primary Department.	65 38	51 28	.78 .73	0 0	3 1	1 1
IV.	Summer,..... Winter,.....	<i>Intermediate Department.</i> Rachel A. Thayer, Intermediate Department.	31 42 41	29 34 33	.93 .80 .80	1 1 4	0 0 0	6 4 6
V.	Summer,..... Winter,.....	<i>Primary Department.</i> Emilie J. Pratt, Same Teacher,	49 35	36 21	.73 .60	0 1	6 4	1 2
VI.	Summer,..... Winter,.....	<i>Primary and Intermediate combined.</i> Isidora Arnold, Ella Tower,	35 39	26 30	.74 .77	0 0	2 0	0 0
VII.	Summer,..... Winter,.....	<i>Intermediate Department.</i> Myra V. Clarke, Isidora Arnold, Primary Department.	57 50	40 38	.70 .76	1 0	0 0	2 6
	Summer,..... Winter,.....	Susan J. Dickerman, Same Teacher,	67 57	53 43	.79 .75	0 0	11 5	0 3

VII.	Summer,.....	<i>Primary and Intermediate Departments combined.</i>									
	Winter,.....	Annie M. Thayer, Same Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	60 50	53 40	.88 .80	0 1
VIII.	Summer,.....	<i>Grammar and High School.</i>									
	Winter,.....	William L. Thomson, Hattie A. Belcher, Assistant, Same Teachers,	}	-	-	-	-	114 99	79 79	.70 .80	11 12
Summer,.....	Winter,.....	Sarah E. Shankland, Same Teacher,		-	-	-	-	81 80	67 55	.82 .68	0 0
	Summer,.....	<i>Second Intermediate Department.</i>									
	Winter,.....	Lydia E. White, Same Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	64 59	52 44	.81 .74	0 0
	Summer,.....	<i>Primary Department.</i>									
	Winter,.....	II. M. Roel, Same Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	82 78	63 52	.76 .77	0 1
IX.	Summer,.....	<i>Grammar and High School.</i>									
	Winter,.....	T. F. Currier, Mary E. Lincoln, Assistant, Same Teachers,	}	-	-	-	-	44 54	37 50	.84 .93	10 29
Summer,.....	Winter,.....	Lucinda F. Reed, Same Teacher,		-	-	-	-	44 50	40 46	.91 .92	0 0
	Summer,.....	<i>Intermediate Department.</i>									
	Winter,.....	Mary F. Vining, Same Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	60 47	47 40	.78 .85	0 0
	Summer,.....	<i>Primary Department.</i>									
	Winter,.....	Wheeler F. Clarke, Same Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	46 54	38 37	.82 .69	10 16
	Summer,.....	<i>Grammar and High School.</i>									
	Winter,.....	Laura A. Odell, Same Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	43 35	37 30	.86 .86	0 1
X.	Summer,.....	<i>Intermediate Department.</i>									
	Winter,.....	Jennette B. Spar, Same Teacher,	-	-	-	-	-	59 54	45 38	.76 .70	0 0

IX.

X.

TABLE OF ESTIMATES FOR REPAIR OF SCHOOL HOUSES, AND
FURNISHING THE SAME, GRADING YARDS, AND FOR INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

DISTRICT No. 1.—The cellar under this school house is so wet as to cause the building to decay ; and the fuel stored there is much injured by the water. This can be remedied to a great extent by placing gutters and conductors upon the house, and by banking up around it. For this there will be needed,.....	\$30 00
No. 2.—The school house needs painting, and yard graded, at an expense of,.....	30 00
No. 3.—For repairing pump, and some general repairs,.....	10 00
No. 4.—Painting and repairing well and pump,.....	50 00
No. 5.—Cleaning out well and grading,.....	10 00
No. 6.—Repairing well and out-houses,.....	10 00
No. 7.—Painting, and some general repairs.....	35 00
No. 9.—The new school house is set so low upon the ground, that the cellar is wet ; but can be made comparatively dry, by a slight change in the conductors, and some banking up. The fence on the street should be painted, and that on each side, and in the rear of the building white-washed. For this will be required.....	50 00
No. 10.—The grounds around the building are so washed by the rains, as to render some grading necessary. They should also be divided in some convenient way for the accommodation of the female scholars. All of which can be done for,.....	75 00
For seating lower room in new school house at East Randolph, furnishing necessary apparatus for schools, and incidental expenses,.....	600 00
Total,.....	\$900 00

TABLE OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES FOR THE
YEAR 1859-60.

Amount raised for schools,.....	\$6,000 00
State appropriations,.....	241 50
Sale of salt grass,.....	30 50
Interest on Coddington donation,.....	60 00
Received of the town of Braintree, Tuition,.....	22 85
“ “ “ “ “ Abington, “	18 13
“ “ “ “ “ N. Bridgewater, “	22 63

Total,..... \$6,395 61

Amount expended for schools the past year, including wages of teachers, fuel, [care of school rooms and building fires,.....	\$6,189 01
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Balance unexpended,..... \$206 60

Amount appropriated, at annual Spring Meeting, for the repair of school houses and furnishing the same, and for incidental school expenses,.....	\$800 00
Sum appropriated by Town at Fall Meeting following, for seating new school house in East Randolph,.....	300 00

Total,..... \$1,100 00

Amount expended,..... 1,039 51

Balance unexpended,..... \$60 49

ENUMERATION OF SCHOLARS IN TOWN, AND NUMBER ATTENDING SCHOOL.

Whole number of scholars in Town between the ages of five and fifteen, as returned by the assessors, - - - - -	1246
Increase since last year, - - - - -	96

SUMMER.

Number of scholars attending school, - - - - -	1147
Average attendance, - - - - -	911
Per cent. of attendance, (same as last year), - - - - -	.80
Number of scholars attending schools over 15 years of age, - - - - -	44
Number of scholars attending school under 5 years of age, - - - - -	42
Number of scholars between 5 and 15 years of age, not attending school, - - - - -	*185

WINTER.

Number of scholars attending school, - - - - -	1057
Average attendance, - - - - -	817
Per cent. of attendance, - - - - -	.77
Gain of per cent over last year, - - - - -	.01
Number of scholars attending school over 15 years of age, - - - - -	73
Number of scholars attending school under 5 years of age, - - - - -	21
Number of scholars between 5 and 15 years of age not attending school, - - - - -	†284

Number of scholars not absent from school during summer term, - - - - -	32
Number of scholars not absent from school during winter term, - - - - -	84
Number of scholars not absent from school during the school year, viz., - - - - -	11

FRANCES E. WHITE,
 MARY J. AUSTIN,
 MARY L. WHITE,
 LILLA SHANKLAND,
 MARY ELLEN WHITE,
 ELEANOR WHITE,
 ALICE HUDSON.
 FRANK WHITMARSH,
 HERBERT WALES,
 ZENAS A. FRENCH,
 WILLIAM A. KANE,

* From this number is to be deducted the number of scholars attending the Stetson High School and the Private Schools in the West Village.

† From this number is to be deducted as above.

STETSON SCHOOL FUND.

Complying with the letter donating the "Stetson School Fund" the Trustees submit to the Town their statement of the receipts and expenditures since the last Annual Report, as also the present condition of the Fund, which remains invested in the following Banks, viz :

10 shares	Shawmut Bank,	Boston,	par value	\$1000
10 "	Webster Bank,	" "	"	1000
10 "	Eliot Bank,	" "	"	1000
10 "	Hide and Leather Bank,	" "	"	1000
10 "	Shoe & Leather Dealers' Bank,	" "	"	1000
10 "	Exchange Bank,	" "	"	1000
20 "	Boston Bank,	" "	"	1000
5 "	Boylston Bank,	" "	"	500
5 "	Tremont Bank,	" "	"	500
10 "	Mattapan Bank,	Dorchester,	"	1000
10 "	Randolph Bank,	Randolph,	"	1000
Total,				\$10,000

besides ten shares of the Grocers' Bank, Boston, upon which nothing has been realized, and its ultimate value, without doubt very trifling. The stocks now owned, have cost \$11,035 exclusive of the Grocers' Bank (\$1000) and are worth at market prices nearly \$12,000. There is also a balance of cash on hand as per account of \$454 61, from which however is to be paid the accruing salary of the Teacher, and perhaps a small amount of unsettled bills. At the close of the last summer term, Mr. A. O. Leavitt resigned his position as Teacher, and was succeeded by Mr. John F. Colby, a graduate of Dartmouth College, favorably known in the town, having taught three consecutive winters in District No. 2. The school has been fully attended, and its condition in the opinion of the Trustees is such that it will compare favorably with previous years—yet they feel anxious to have greater progress made, and more marked proficiency manifested by the Boys attending, to accomplish which, it is certain that the qualifications for admission should be of a higher standard, reducing the number of pupils, rather than adopting the policy of filling the school regardless of age or ability. To attain desirable advances, the Trustees will feel compelled to refuse, as they have in some cases heretofore, the applications of very young and unqualified boys. The prosperity and efficiency of the pupils depends quite as much upon co-

operation of parents and friends as upon the efforts of the Trustees, and they are convinced that nothing will tend more to promote the welfare of the school than frequent visits during sessions by persons interested, who will be most cordially welcomed at all times by the Principal. Heretofore the usefulness of the school has been impaired by the custom of making four terms in a year, consisting of about ten or eleven weeks each, under which arrangement, perhaps two weeks are exhausted in classifying and establishing, and possibly as many more weeks in preparing for "examination" or "exhibition." These evils consequent upon short terms, would not obtain if boys were admitted for, and continued through the year, but are certain to follow where changes are constantly taking place in attendance. To attempt an obviation of such embarrassments, the Trustees have voted to make but three terms in the year of thirteen, sixteen and fourteen weeks respectively, and will only abandon the experiment upon conviction of its inutility. In conclusion, the Trustees wish renewedly to urge upon those interested in the prosperity of the "Stetson," as well as other schools, the importance of frequent visits on other than "company" days, convinced that the best time to judge of the acquirements of pupils is in the "every day" exercises, rather than when prepared for monthly, quarterly, and annual "examinations" or "exhibitions."

THOMAS WHITE, JR., }
 DANIEL HOWARD, } Trustees.
 JOHN L. FRENCH, }

Randolph, March 13, 1860.

The subscribers having made examination of the Report of the Trustees of the Stetson School Fund, certify that they find in the hands of their Secretary, the certificates of Bank Stock enumerated. They further state that the balance of cash on hand is as per account Four Hundred Fifty-Four and 61-100 Dollars. \$454 61.

HORATIO B. ALDEN, JR., }
 SETH MANN, 2d., } Selectmen
 JACOB WHITCOMB, } of
 Randolph.

Randolph, March, 14, 1860.

ERRATA.

PAGE 6,—District No. 8, read Wm. L. Thompson teaching for the year ending March 23, 1860.

PAGE 6,—District No. 8, for F. E. Wortman read T. E. Wortman.

“ 28,—For E. F. Lincoln read E. W. Lincoln.

“ 29,—For abatements to Caleb Stevens on taxes in 1858, read of 1858.

“ 29,—For discount to H. C. Alden, 1858, read 1859.

“ 29,—For remittances to H. C. Alden read remittances.

“ 30,—For R. W. Turner, stationary, read stationery.

“ 35,—For Aminabab read Aminadab.

“ 41,—For almos read almost.

“ 55,—For appropriations last year \$4 84, read \$4 34.

“ 64,—In the numbering of Districts on page 64, VII. should be omitted.